

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4167.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Provident Institutions.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1859.
Funds exceed 27,000.
Office: 18 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.
Patron:
The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSBERRY, K.G. K.T.
President:
The LORD GLENESK.
Treasurer:
THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1859 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and may do so upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the awarding of aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s. and the Women 20s. per annum each.

The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 20s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 15, 1899.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry is made in such cases by Visiting Committees, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1857.
Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Invested Capital, 20,000.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guineas or its equivalent (by instalments), and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—

FIRST. Freedom from want in time of Adversity as long as need exists.

SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.

THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.

FIFTH. A furnished house in the same Retreat at Abbots Langley for the use of Members and their families for holidays or during convalescence.

SIXTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.

SEVENTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.

EIGHTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary Mr. GEORGE LARNER, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Educational.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

SESSION 1907-8.

FACULTIES OF ARTS, SCIENCE, MEDICINE, LAW, AND ENGINEERING.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

SCHOOL OF TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

INSTITUTE OF COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY.

DEPARTMENTS OF BIO-CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

EVENING COURSES FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

EVENING LECTURES AND LABORATORY INSTRUCTION.

FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, SPECIAL GRANTS AND PRIZES.

The AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES on TUESDAY, October 3. Prospectuses and full particulars will be forwarded on application to P. HEBBLETHWAITE, M.A., Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Provost—T. GREGORY FOSTER, Ph.D.

The following PROSPECTUSES are now ready, and may be had on application to the Secretary.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS (including ECONOMICS).

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS (Slade School).

THE DEPARTMENTS OF ENGINEERING.

THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESEARCH.

Courses of Instruction are provided for Students desiring to Graduate at the University of London in any of the following Faculties: Arts, Laws, Medicine (Preliminary and Intermediate), Science, Engineering, and Economics and Political Science. Special provision is made for Post-Graduate and Research Work in the various Subjects taught at the College.

FEES.

COMPOSITION FEES.

Faculty of Arts, Three Sessions Course, 68 Guineas (payable in three instalments).

Faculty of Science, Three Sessions Course, 100 Guineas (payable in three instalments).

School of Engineering and Architecture, Three Sessions Course, 120 Guineas (payable in three instalments).

Preliminary Scientific Course, 30 Guineas (payable in one instalment).

Intermediate Medical Course, 27 Guineas (payable in one instalment or two instalments of 13 Guineas each).

*The foregoing Fees entitle Students to Full Courses of Study and to the privileges of one of the Union Societies, which include the use of the large Gymnasium and of the Athletic Ground at Perivale that has recently been acquired.

Students are admitted to Courses of Instruction in any One Subject at separate Fees.

EXTENSION OF BUILDINGS.

The South Wing of the College (hitherto occupied by University College School) is being adapted for University purposes, and will provide large extensions for each of the Engineering Departments and the Departments of Applied Mathematics and of Hygiene. Lecture Rooms will also be provided therein for the Faculty of Arts and a new suite of Rooms for Women Students.

New accommodation will be provided for the Departments of Geology and of Experimental Psychology. The space set free in the main building will provide a Series of Departmental Libraries and additional Common Room accommodation for Men Students.

Residence for Women Students is provided at College Hall, Byng Place. A List of recognised Boarding Residences for Men and Women Students is also kept.

W. W. SETON, M.A., Secretary.

University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

STATISTICAL AND BIOMETRICAL LABORATORY

(Assisted by a Grant from the Worshipful Company of Drapers), with which is associated the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics.

Under the Direction of Prof. KARL PEARSON, M.A. F.R.S.

The Laboratory is open from 9.30 to 5.30 daily, and provides a complete Course of Training, not only in the Theory, but Practice of Statistics.

Instruction is given in the Exhibition, Calculation (Mechanical and Arithmetical), and use of Statistical Quantities.

Advanced Students will be assisted in Research Work suited to their stage of progress.

The Laboratory possesses a large Collection of Statistical Models and Diagrams, and of Mechanical Integrators and Calculators.

Lectures 6s. per Session; Practical Work, 6s. 6s.; Research Students, 2s. 2s. per term.

Prof. KARL PEARSON will meet intending Students on TUESDAY, October 1st, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, University College, Gower Street, W.C.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SLADE SCHOOL OF FINE ART.

Professor—FREDK. BROWN.

Assistant Professor—H. T. ONKES.

Assistant—W. RUSSELL.

Assistant Teacher of Painting—P. W. STEER.

Lecturer on Anatomy—G. D. THANE, LL.D. (Professor of Anatomy).

Lecturer on the History of Art—D. S. MACCOLL, M.A. LL.D.

Lecturer in Perspective—G. THOMSON.

(Lectures on special branches of Art are also given by the Professors of Architecture, Archaeology, and Egyptology.)

The FIRST TERM of the SESSION 1907-8 will BEGIN on MONDAY, October 7.

Intending Students should apply at once, as the number of vacancies is small.

Residence for Women Students is provided at College Hall, Byng Place. (Principal—Mrs. VIRIAMU JONES.) A List of recognised Boarding Residences for Men and Women Students is also kept.

The Prospectus, containing full particulars of Courses of Study and of Fees, is now ready, and may be had on application to the undersigned.

WALTER W. SETON, M.A., Secretary.

University College, Gower Street, W.C.

CHURCH EDUCATION CORPORATION,

CHERWELL HALL, OXFORD.

Training College for Women Secondary Teachers. Principal—Miss CATHERINE L. DODD, M.A., late Lecturer in Education in the Manchester University. Students are prepared for the Oxford, Cambridge, and the London Teachers' Diploma, and for the Higher Froebel Certificate. Special Short Courses for Teachers visiting Oxford in the Spring and Summer Terms.

BURSARIES and SCHOLARSHIPS to be awarded in the Spring and Summer Terms.—Apply to the Principal.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE (University of London)—THE MICHAELMAS TERM BEGINS on OCTOBER 3, 1907. The College prepares Students for the London Degree in Science and Arts, and for certain of the Oxford Honour Examinations. TEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from 50s. to 30s. a year, and several BURSARIES of not more than 30s. tenable for Three Years, will be offered for competition in JULY, 1908.—For further particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(University of London).

YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.

Principal—Miss M. J. TUKE, M.A.

The SESSION 1907-8 will OPEN on THURSDAY, October 3. Students enter their Names on WEDNESDAY, October 2. Lectures are given in preparation for all Examinations of the University of London in Arts and Science, for the Teachers' Diploma (London), and for the Teachers' Certificate (Cambridge), and for the Cambridge Higher Local Examination.

A Single Course in any subject may be attended. There is a Special Course of Scientific Instruction in Hygiene. Six Laboratories are open to Students for Practical Work.

Regular Physical Instruction is given, free of cost, to Students who desire it by a fully qualified Woman Teacher.

THREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, One in Arts and Two in Science, will be offered for COMPETITION in JUNE, 1908. Students can reside in the College.

Full Particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of the value of 15s. for One Year, are offered for the Course of Secondary Training, beginning in JANUARY, 1908.

The Scholarships will be awarded to the best Candidate holding a Degree or equivalent in Arts or Science.

Applications should reach THE HEAD OF THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT not later than DECEMBER 15.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES,

BANGOR. (A Constituent College of the University of Wales.) Principal—H. R. REICHEL, M.A. LL.D. NEXT SESSION BEGINS OCTOBER 1, 1907. The College Courses are arranged with reference to the Degrees of the University of Wales; they include most of the Subjects for the B.Sc. Degree of the London University. Students may pursue their first year of Medical Study at the College. There are Special Departments for Agriculture (including Forestry) and Electrical Engineering, a Day Training Department for Men and Women, and a Department for the Training of Secondary and Kindergarten Teachers. Sessional Fee for ordinary Arts Course, 15s. 15s. for Intermediate Science or Medical Course, 15s. 15s. The cost of living in lodgings in Bangor averages from 20s. to 30s. for the Session.

There is a Hall of Residence for Women Students. Fee, from Thirty Guineas for the Session. At the ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION (held in SEPTEMBER) more than Twenty Scholarships and Exhibitions, ranging in value from 40s. to 100s., will be open for competition.—For further information and copies of the various Prospectuses apply to

JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Visitor—Sir EDWARD ELGAR, Mus.Doc. LL.D.

Principal—GRANVILLE BANTOCK.

Visiting Examiner—H. WALFORD DAVIES, Mus.Doc.

SESSION 1907-1908.

The SESSION consists of AUTUMN TERM (SEPTEMBER 16 to DECEMBER 20), WINTER TERM (JANUARY 20 to APRIL 11), SUMMER TERM (APRIL 27 to JUNE 27).

Instruction in all Branches of Music. Students' Choir and Orchestra, Chamber Music, Students' Rehearsals, Concerts, and Opera.

Prospectus and further information may be obtained from ALFRED HAYES, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL

OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.—Principal—J. W. WILSON, M.I.C.E. M.I.M.E. The THIRD TERM of the THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, September 11. New Students should attend at the School on the previous day for Examination between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.—Prospectus forwarded on application to THE REGISTRAR, School of Engineering, Crystal Palace, S.E.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

FACULTIES OF ARTS (INCLUDING COMMERCE AND LAW), SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY.

The NEXT SESSION will BEGIN on SEPTEMBER 30. Prospectus of any Faculty may be had, post free, from THE REGISTRAR.

Lyddon Hall has been licensed for the residence of Students.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

EVENING CLASS DEPARTMENT.

Courses are arranged for the Intermediate and Final Examinations for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees of the University of London. Students taking the full Course pay Composition Fees, and rank as Internal Students of the University. There are also Classes in Architectural and Engineering Subjects.

EVENING CLASSES are also held for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture and Building Construction, Drawing, Mathematics, Physics, and all Science Subjects.

For full information and Prospectus apply to the Dean (Mr. R. W. K. EDWARDS), or to the SECRETARY, King's College, Strand, London, W.C.

SELECTIONS FROM THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY'S PUBLICATIONS (PERMANENT MONOCHROME CARBON).

THE OLD MASTERS. From the principal National Collections, including the National Gallery, London, the Louvre, Dresden, Florence, &c.

MODERN ART. A numerous Collection of Reproductions from the Royal Academy, the Tate Gallery, the Walker Art Gallery, the Luxembourg, &c.

G. F. WATTS, R.A. The chief Works of this Artist are copied in Permanent Autotype.

ROSSETTI, BURNE-JONES. A Representative Series of Works by these Painters.

ETCHINGS AND DRAWINGS by REMBRANDT, HOLBEIN, DÜRER, MERYON, &c.

Prospectuses of above issues will be sent free on application.

FULL PARTICULARS OF ALL THE COMPANY'S PUBLICATIONS ARE GIVEN IN

THE AUTOTYPE FINE-ART CATALOGUE.

ENLARGED EDITION.

With hundreds of Miniature Photographs and Tint Blocks of Notable Autotypes.
For convenience of Reference the Publications are arranged Alphabetically under Artists' Names.
Post free, One Shilling.

A Visit of Inspection is invited to
THE AUTOTYPE FINE-ART GALLERY,
74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, PADDDINGTON, W. (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

The WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on OCTOBER 2.
The Medical School provides Courses of Instruction covering the ENTIRE MEDICAL CURRICULUM for the Degrees of the Universities, and for the Diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. All Courses are recognized by the University of London for Internal Students.
SIX ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, value 148, to £21. 10s. competed for on SEPTEMBER 23, 24, and 25.
Complete Handbook on application to the DEAN.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, S.E. (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1.
The Hospital occupies one of the finest sites in London, and contains 553 Beds.
Entrances and other Scholarships and Prizes (twenty-six in number) of the value of more than 5000, are offered for competition each year.
Upwards of Sixty Resident and other Appointments are open to Students after qualification.
A Students' Club forms part of the Medical School Buildings, and the Athletic Ground, nine acres in extent, situated at Chiswick, can be reached in forty minutes from the Hospital.
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the Medical Secretary, Mr. G. Q. ROBERTS.
C. S. WALLACE, B.S.Lond., Dean.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

A Systematic Course of Instruction, including Practical Work, is given at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Albert Embankment. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN.
Attendance on this Course counts as part of the Five Years' Curriculum.

WEYBRIDGE LADIES' SCHOOL, SURREY.

Conducted by Miss E. DAWES, M.A. D.Lit.(Lond.). The comforts of a refined home. Thorough education on the principle of a sound mind in a sound body. French and German a speciality. Large Grounds. High and healthy position near St. George's Hill.

EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors gratis). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent (free of charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH, POWELL & SMITH, School Agents (established 1859), 24, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTOR in England or abroad are invited to call upon or send for detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBITAS, THIRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.
Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THIRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Sackville Street, London, W.

Situations Vacant. UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN.
The LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN is VACANT by the resignation of Dr. Thistlethwaite. An appointment to the Office will be made by the UNIVERSITY COURT EARLY in OCTOBER.
Particulars as to the duties, stipend, &c., of the Lectureship may be obtained on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT.
University of Glasgow, August, 1907.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

COLEG PRIFATHROAOL DEUDIDUR CYMRU A MYNWA, CAERDYDD.
The COUNCIL of the COLLEGE invites applications for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with Testimonials (which need not be printed), must be sent on or before SATURDAY, September 14, 1907.
J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.
August 28, 1907.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A READERSHIP IN GERMAN is VACANT owing to the appointment of Dr. R. A. Williams to the Professorship of German in the University of Dublin.
Applications for the post, accompanied by not more than three Testimonials and the Names of Three Persons to whom reference may be made, must reach the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than SEPTEMBER 16, 1907.
ARTHUR W. RUCKER, Principal.
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Applications from persons willing to teach the MARATHI and GUJARATHI LANGUAGES at the UNIVERSITY during the ENSUING TERM may be made to F. C. MONTAGUE, Esq., Secretary to the L.C. Delegacy, Oriel College, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRAR.
Applications are invited for the Office of REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.
The tenure of the Office of Registrar is limited to five years, but the same individual is eligible for re-appointment. The Salary of the Office is Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
Further information as to the terms of appointment and the duties of the Registrar may be obtained from Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, E.C. London.
Applications should be sent direct to Madras, and should reach the Registrar of the University of Madras not later than OCTOBER 20, 1907.
By Order, A. PATERSON, M.A. LL.B., Registrar.
Senate House, Madras, July 31, 1907.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE.

The GOVERNORS of the CAMPBELL COLLEGE, BELFAST, are prepared to receive applications for the post of HEAD MASTER of the COLLEGE, vacant by death of the late Head Master. Candidates must be graduates of one of the English, Scotch, or Irish Universities; should not be above 45 years of age; and personal experience of teaching in Public Schools is essential.
The Campbell College is a large Public School on the hostel system, preparing Boys for the Universities, the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and Commercial life. It is of recent construction, and is fully equipped according to modern requirements.
Particulars as to the position, duties, and emoluments can be obtained from the Secretary to the Governors, to whom all applications for the position are to be addressed. Applications to be sent in not later than OCTOBER 1 NEXT.
EDWARD BAILEY, Secretary to the Governors.
28, Waring Street, Belfast, August 29, 1907.

BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.
TECHNICAL SCHOOL.
The HIGHER EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE of DONCASTER require the services of a PRINCIPAL for the TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Gentleman appointed will be required to take charge of the Organisation and Management of the Technical School (including the Art Branch), and to Organize and Superintend the Evening Schools in the Borough. Salary 2500, per annum, rising 250, yearly to 3000. List of duties may be obtained from me.
Candidates must state their full qualifications, age, training, and experience.—Applications, together with not less than three recent Testimonials, must reach me on or before FRIDAY, September 13, 1907, endorsed "Principal of Technical School."
R. A. H. TOVEY,
Town Clerk and Secretary to above Committee.
1, Priory Place, Doncaster, August 24, 1907.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM.

MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
Principal—A. F. HOGG, M.A.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, a GENTLEMAN to TAKE CLASSES in ENGLISH for the LONDON MATRICULATION. Salary 500, per Session for Six Hours per Week.—For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL.
FRED. E. HILLEARY, Town Clerk.
Education Department, 95, The Grove, Stratford, E.
August 22, 1907.

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL, LEYTON.
WANTED, AT ONCE, for the above Secondary School, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, to teach Botany to Senior Girls, with Mathematics or English. Good qualifications and experience essential. Salary, minimum, 1900; maximum, 1950, per annum.—For particulars and Form of Application to be returned on or before SEPTEMBER 20 send stamped addressed envelope to H. HILLS, County School, Leyton, Essex.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

An ASSISTANT is WANTED in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Salary 500, per annum. Duties to begin on SEPTEMBER 20, 1907. Applications, with copies of not more than two Testimonials, must be lodged, on or before SEPTEMBER 17, with THE LIBRARIAN, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(HIGHER EDUCATION.)

NEW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE—ART DEPARTMENT.
The COMMITTEE invite applications for the appointment of HEAD of the ART DEPARTMENT in connection with the above. Commencing Salary 2500, per annum. Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials, should be received not later than MONDAY, September 23.—Forms of Application and particulars may be obtained from THE SECRETARY, Offices for Higher Education, Municipal Technical Institute, Armistead Street, Portsmouth.

SCHOLASTIC. — POSTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Graduates and other qualified Masters (Senior and Junior) are invited to make early application for NOTICES of VACANCIES. Prospectus, with Short List of Schools at which Posts have been filled since 1897, an application.—BIVER & CO., 128, Regent Street, W. (Established 1853).

A LEADING INDIAN DAILY NEWSPAPER

requires the services of a CONTRIBUTOR well versed in Indian affairs. Should be a lucid and able Writer, with unexceptionable Journalistic qualifications.—Address 437, Bell's Advertising Offices, London, E.C.

WANTED, well-educated YOUNG GENTLEMAN as ASSISTANT by LITERARY MAN.

Typist essential. Pay 15s. a week.—DELTA, Box 1285, Athenæum Press, 15, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

TYPE-WRITER WANTED.—Must know

Shorthand and be generally intelligent. Speed may be acquired. Hours 10-6. Wages to commence at 15s.—Address Box 1282, 15, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

EXPERIENCED JOURNALIST WANTED

for INDIA. Must be able Writer, thoroughly acquainted with all branches of newspaper routine, and capable of taking Editorial charge of Daily Newspaper if required. University Man preferred.—Write, enclosing Specimens, stating age, Salary required, and if married, 438, Bell's Advertising Offices, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

GENTLEMAN, of good education, status, and address, shortly dispersed, requires position as SECRETARY, Assistant Secretary, Confidential Clerk, or any Position of Trust. Active and energetic; excellent Organizer; literary ability; highest possible credentials.—Address CAPER, care of Mather & Crowther, Ltd., 10, New Bridge Street, E.C.

PUBLIC MAN, occupying responsible position,

with wide Secretarial, Organizing, Advertising, Literary, Public, and Platform experience, is prepared to consider similar position in connection with sound Christian, Philanthropic, Social, or Mission Organization. Whole or part time. Highest credentials.—Write Box 1136, Willing's Advertising Offices, 125, Strand, W.C.

Miscellaneous.

ART CRITIC LECTURES PRIVATELY on the HISTORY of ART. Slides provided.—Write AILNOR, care of Willing's, 73, Knightsbridge, S.W.

PLAYS, SCENARI, NOVELS TRANSLATED from FRENCH, GERMAN, or ITALIAN by a NOVEL-WRITER who has lived long on the Continent.—Address ALPHA, 215, Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.

TRANSLATION.—A LADY, who has long resided in Germany, desires TRANSLATION WORK (English-German, German-English).—Mrs. STAUSBEACH, Osgathorpe, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

POETRY AND OTHER BELES LETTRES.
Memoirs, Travel, Fiction, Technical and Miscellaneous Works by Authors of Talent, considered for Early Publication by SILEYS, Ltd., Makers of Beautiful Books, 9, Duke St., Charing Cross, London.

NOVELS, Short Stories, Articles, Poems, placed with not more than ninety Publishers and Periodicals. World-known Publishers have just accepted from us a Novel which the Author's own Agent refused to handle! Hundreds of unique Testimonials. All MSS. submitted personally by GEORGE G. MAGNUS, Managing Director, Cambridge Literary Agency, 115, Strand, London.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent Testimonials.—A. B., Box 1062, Athenæum Press, 15, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

LITERARY and GENEALOGICAL SEARCHES at the Record Office, Somerset House, British Museum, &c.; also Indexing, Cataloguing, and Proof-reading. Moderate terms.—E. HILL 60, Chancery Lane, W.C.

SOME OLD WESTMINSTER REVIEWS 1854-1859, and other Magazines and Books CAN BE OBTAINED on reasonable terms from Rev. CHARLES VORSLEY, Annesley Lodge, Hampstead, N.W.

Sales by Auction.

Curios.

MR. J. C. STEVENS' NEXT SALE OF CURIOS will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, September 10, and will include a COLLECTION of NORTH AMERICAN CURIOS: Spears, Bows and Arrows, Dyak Swords—Chinese and Japanese Carvings, Cloisonné, Bronzes, &c.—Pictures—Prints—and the usual Assortment. On view day prior 10 to 5, and morning of Sale. Catalogues on application to 28, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Sales of Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that SALES are held EVERY FRIDAY, at his Rooms, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., for the disposal of MICROSCOPES, SLIDES, and OBJECTIVES—Telescopes—Theodolites—Levels—Electrical and Scientific Instruments—Cameras, Lenses, and similar Photographic Apparatus—Optical Lanterns, with Slides and all Accessories in great variety by Best Makers—Household Furniture—Jewellery—and other Miscellaneous Property. On view Thursday 2 to 5 and morning of Sale.

For Booksellers' Catalogues, &c., see p. 256.

WARD LOCK & CO.'S LIST.

THE LODESTAR. By Max Pemberton.

6s.

World.—"The story is one to appeal to and hold fast by all who can lay claim to intelligence, taste, and feeling. The author produces a realistic picture of the contrast, piteous and startling, between the *perduti gente* in the damp, dark, last resort of the wretched, and the brilliant throng of pleasure-seekers in the popular palace of the wealthy, which is worthy to rank next to Victor Hugo's in the immortal prose tragedy of 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame.'"

THE GENTLEMAN TRAMP.

6s.

By GILBERT WINTLE,

Author of 'Strange Partners,' 'Meshes of Mischance,' &c.

Morning Leader.—"The story has high spirits, a good, brisk, and self-respecting style, and a clever plot. It is a thorough success."

THE TOAD AND THE AMAZON.

6s.

By GEORGE FREDERIC TURNER,

Author of 'Frost and Friendship,' &c.

DAN AND ANOTHER.

6s.

By L. G. MOBERLY,

Author of 'That Preposterous Will,' 'Hope, my Wife,' &c.

Times.—"Any one, we are sure, will enjoy reading this book."

Glasgow News.—"Quite an interesting tale."

FATHER PINK.

6s.

By ALFRED WILSON-BARRETT,

Author of 'The Man with the Opals,' 'A Soldier's Love,' &c.

THE MONK'S TREASURE.

6s.

By GEORGE HORTON,

Author of 'A Fair Brigand,' 'Princess Romanova,' &c.

Morning Leader.—"A genuinely entertaining work."

THE LEATHER MASK.

6s.

By AMBROSE PRATT,

Author of 'Vigorous Daunt: Billionaire,' &c.

A FATAL DOSE. By Fred. M. White.

6s.

Hereford Times.—"One of the most successful novels of the season. The story abounds in those exciting incidents and sensational episodes which are characteristic of 'The Crimson Blind,' 'The Cardinal Moth,' and all other of Mr. White's works."

DOCTOR BURTON.

6s.

By A. C. GUNTER,

Author of 'Mr. Barnes of New York,' 'Mr. Potter of Texas,' &c.

Tribune.—"A series of exciting escapades and amateur detective work, eminently compelling and full of interest."

THE LITTLE ANARCHIST.

6s.

By ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT,

Author of 'When I was Czar,' 'In the Cause of Freedom,' &c.

THE MYSTERY OF THE UNICORN.

6s.

By Sir WM. MAGNAY, Bart.,

Author of 'The Red Chancellor,' 'The Master Spirit,' &c.

A MODERN ULYSSES.

6s.

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.

Glasgow Weekly Herald.—"A strong story, which holds the reader's attention to the end."

READY FRIDAY 27th.

CONSPIRATORS.

6s.

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM, Author of 'Anna, the Adventuress,' 'A Prince of Sinners,' &c.

MRS. BEETON'S FAMOUS COOKERY BOOKS.

"The Best Cookery Books in the World."

ENTIRELY NEW EDITIONS.

Half-leather, 7s. 6d. net; half-calf, 12s. 6d. net; full, 18s. net.

MRS. BEETON'S HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, in his great study of married life, entitled 'A Duet with an Occasional Chorus,' makes his heroine say:—"Mrs. Beeton must have been the finest housekeeper in the world. Therefore Mr. Beeton must have been the happiest and most comfortable man"; and his hero concludes that "this book has more wisdom to the square inch than any work of man"—a wonderful testimonial when one remembers that the last edition thus praised contains more than 80,000 square inches of closely packed information.

Large crown 8vo, strongly bound, half-leather, 5s. net.

MRS. BEETON'S FAMILY COOKERY.

Embracing a Complete Dictionary of Cookery, and a comprehensive and practical Guide to Domestic Management. Comprising about 850 pages of Letterpress and hundreds of Illustrations and many Coloured Plates.

Large crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

MRS. BEETON'S EVERY-DAY COOKERY.

Containing 750 pages, including instructions for all and every kind of Cookery, &c., &c., with numerous Coloured Plates and other Illustrations.

Large crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. net.

MRS. BEETON'S ALL ABOUT COOKERY.

In Dictionary form, containing 2,500 practical Recipes, 576 pages. With numerous Coloured Plates and other Illustrations.

Large crown 8vo, cloth, 1s.

MRS. BEETON'S SHILLING COOKERY.

Containing upwards of 1,000 Recipes, nearly 200 fine Illustrations, and 5 Coloured Plates.

WARD, LOCK & CO., LTD., Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

Type-Writers, &c.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; Modern Languages). Research, Revision, Translation, Shorthand, Dictation Room.—**THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY**, 19, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—**M. STUART**, Allendale, Kynberley Road, Harrow.

TYPE-WRITING, 9d. per 1,000 words. All kinds of MSS., Stories, Plays, Novels, &c., accurately TYPED. Clear Carbon Copies, 3d. per 1,000. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—**M. KING**, 24, Forest Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.

AUTHORS' MSS., PLAYS, ESSAYS carefully, accurately, and quickly TYPED. Clear Carbon Copies. Translations from and into all Languages. Duplicating.—**THE MUSCOVY T. & T. CO.**, 4, Trinity Square, London, E.C.

TYPE-WRITING.—**THE WEST KENSINGTON OFFICES.** Authors' MSS., Translations, &c. Legal and General Copying, Circulars, &c., Duplicated. Usual terms. References. Established fourteen years.—**SIKES & SIKES**, 229, Hammersmith Road, W. (Private Address: 12, Wotton Gardens, Hammersmith).

Catalogues.

CATALOGUE, No. 47.—Drawings and Etchings by John Ruskin—Drawings by Turner, Frost, Hunt, Burne-Jones, &c.—Engravings after Turner—Etchings by Whistler and Samuel Palmer—Illustrated Books—Works by John Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—**W.M. WARD**, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS.—Collectors and Antiquarians are invited to apply to **SPINK & SON, Limited**, for Specimen Copy (gratis) of their **NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR**. The finest Greek, Roman, and English Coins on View and for Sale at Moderate Prices.—**SPINK & SON**, Limited, Experts, Valuers, and Cataloguers, 18, 17, and 13, Piccadilly, London, W. Established upwards of a Century.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT AND RARE BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Book-finder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Books for others selected from my various Lists. Special List of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—**EDW. BAKER**, 5 Great Bookshop, 14-16, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Williamson's George Morland, His Life and Works, Large Paper, 62s. net, for 29s.; Oscar Wilde's Poems, 21s. for 10s. 6d.

W. GLAISHER'S REMAINDER BOOK CATALOGUE for SEPTEMBER (No. 354) Now ready, and will be forwarded on application.

It comprises a specially attractive selection of Publishers' Reminders, including many Good Bargains.

WILLIAM GLAISHER, Bookseller, 393, High Holborn, London.

BARGAINS FOR BOOKBUYERS.—Thousands of the Best Books at from 25 to 80 per cent. below the original prices. Largest and best Stock of Second-hand and New Remainder Books in the World. Write for our **SEPTEMBER CATALOGUE**.—**W.H. SMITH & SON**, Library Department, 136, Strand, London, W.C.

(1) **CATALOGUE**, Classical, Historical, Economic, Law, Mathematics, Natural Science and Medicine, Theology, English Literature, French and German Languages, &c. Over 4,000 Items.

(2) **CATALOGUE RECENT PURCHASES** in ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE. Post free of **GALLOWAY & PORTER**, Booksellers, Cambridge.

Printers.

PRINTING OF DISTINCTION.—Every kind of Book, Magazine, Pamphlet, and other Printing at Reasonable Prices. Estimates free. Write for Art Booklet, free. **GERRARDS LIMITED**, Producers of Printing of Distinction, 41A, Harrow Road, London, W. Telephone: Paddington 2303.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—**JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS**, Printer of the *Athenæum*, *Notes and Queries*, &c., is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—12, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.—Established 1879. The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to **Mr. A. M. BUGHES**, 34, Paternoster Row.

MR. GEORGE LARNER, Accountant and Licensed Valuer to the Bookselling, Publishing, Newspaper, Printing, and Stationery Trades. Partnerships Arranged. Balance Sheets and Trading Accounts Prepared and Audited. All Business carried out under Mr. Lerner's personal supervision.—28, 29, and 30, Paternoster Row, E.C., Secretary to the Booksellers' Provident Institution.

FROM MESSRS. CONSTABLE'S LIST.**NEW SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.****THE HELPMATE.**

By **MAY SINCLAIR**, Author of 'The Divine Fire,' &c.

SECOND EDITION.

"The Helpmate" is a novel quite out of the common, and in writing it Miss Sinclair has fulfilled the great promise that one recognized years ago."—*Nation*.

"The author is one of the novelists to read, re-read, and be thankful for."—*St. James's Gazette*.

"It is written with distinction and lucidity, and a whimsical but very real humour illumines its darkest places."—*Morning Post*.

MR. HAMILTON FYFE, the well-known critic, says:—"The Helpmate" is in every way a book far above the average. It is by far the best Miss Sinclair has written, and she has been one of our best novelists for several years. But the particular quality I find in it is a quality rare in all novels, and especially rare in women's books—the quality of understanding. Miss Sinclair (to use once more that overworked quotation from Matthew Arnold) sees life steadily, and sees it whole. She knows where a woman's strength lies, and where a man's weakness is. She sees that allowances have to be made both for the 'good' wife and for the 'bad' husband. She probes below the quivering flesh, and finds the real springs of human conduct. In a word, she understands."

A WALKING GENTLEMAN.

By **JAMES PRIOR**.

"To Mr. James Prior is due a very hearty vote of thanks, not only for taking us out of ourselves with his new book, 'A Walking Gentleman,' but for taking us out of most of the well-worn ruts of the novel. Even the most original writers remind us of some one else, and Mr. Prior reminds us of George Borrow more than anybody."—*Tribune*.

NICOLETE.

By **EVELYN SHARP**.

"It is a delightful book. There is no other word for it."—*Evening Standard*.

"Nicolette" is one of the most human, engaging, and altogether delightful of the year's novels."

Observer.

"A book to be read with pleasure at any age." *Outlook.*

MARCUS HAY.

BY

STANLEY PORTAL HYATT.

"Mr. Hyatt has done very well, and his story will be found exceedingly enjoyable."

Glaegow News.

"A novel of more than usual merit and interest."

Notts Guardian.

NEW CHRONICLES OF REBECCA.

By **KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN**,

Author of 'Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm,' 'Rose o' the River.'

"A work of art, produced by one who is richly gifted with insight into the hearts of children."

Pall Mall Gazette.

BACHELOR BETTY. By **Winifred James.**

SECOND EDITION.

"The adorable Betty."—*Glaegow News.*

"A fresh, charming, and loveable book, with a vein of lively and spontaneous humour which appeals all the more for the genuine feeling beneath."—*Observer*.

THE SQUARE PEG.

By **W. E. NORRIS**, Author of 'Lord Leonard the Luckless,' &c.

[Ready shortly.]

An admirable story of country-house life, full of human interest, and written in the inimitable style that has won for Mr. Norris such a multitude of readers. The characters are all real people, whose doings will engage the reader's attention until the last page is reached.

READY SHORTLY.**WILLIAM BLAKE.**

With some Contemporary Accounts.

By **ARTHUR SYMONS**, Author of 'Spiritual Adventures.'

Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE IN CAMP AND COURT.

By **ALEXANDER INNES SHAND**, Author of 'Days of the Past,' &c.

Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

Among the Contents are:—The Condottieri—Sir James Turner—Hepburn and Morgan—Count Leslie of Balquhain—Prince Eugene—Marshal Keith—Marshal Saxe—Indian Adventurers, &c.

LEADING AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

By **R. M. JOHNSTON**, M.A. Cantab.

With 13 Portraits. Extra crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

Washington, Greene, Taylor, Scott, Andrew Jackson, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Meade, Lee, "Stonewall Jackson," Joseph E. Johnston.

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO., Ltd., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.

THE GRANT RICHARDS AUTUMN BOOKS

BY J. E. PHYTHIAN

FIFTY YEARS OF MODERN PAINTING:

COROT TO SARGENT. By the Author of 'G. F. Watts.' With 8 Illustrations in Colour, and 32 in Half-Tone. Extra crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. net. [November.]

BY LUIGI BARZINI

PEKIN TO PARIS: an Account of Prince

Borghese's Journey across Two Continents in a Motor Car. With an Introduction by PRINCE BORGHESE. Illustrated with Maps and 100 Reproductions of Photographs. Demy 8vo, cloth gilt, 16s. net.

BY WILFRED MARK WEBB

THE HERITAGE OF DRESS: being Notes on

the History and Evolution of Clothes. With over 200 Illustrations by W. J. WEBB. Royal 8vo, cloth gilt, 15s. net. [November.]

BY GEORGES CAIN

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD PARIS.

Translated by FREDERICK LAWTON. With over 100 Illustrations. Crown 4to, cloth, 10s. 6d. net. [October.]

BY G. W. E. RUSSELL

A POCKETFUL OF SIXPENCES: a Collection

of Essays and Reminiscences. By the Author of 'Seeing and Hearing,' &c. Extra crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. net. [October.]

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW

HIAWATHA. With 68 Pictures in Colour and

in Black-and-White by HARRISON FISHER. Fcap. 4to, cloth gilt, 7s. 6d. net. [October.]

BY RICHARD BAXTER

THE SAINTS' EVERLASTING REST.

Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM YOUNG. With Portrait in Photogravure. Extra crown 8vo, half-leather, 7s. 6d. net. [October.]

BY STUART MASON

OSCAR WILDE: a Bibliography of his Poems.

Illustrated with Portraits and Facsimiles. Extra crown 8vo, half-cloth. Limited to 475 Copies for sale at 6s. net, and 25 Copies on Large Paper at 12s. 6d. net. [November.]

COMPILED BY F. G. AFLALO

THE CALL OF THE SEA: a Prose Anthology.

With End-Papers in Colour by WILLIAM HYDE. Fcap. 8vo, cloth gilt, 4s. net; lambskin gilt, 5s. net. [September.]

BY HOLBROOK JACKSON

BERNARD SHAW. With Portraits in Photo-

gravure. Small crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 5s. net. [Ready.]

TOLD BY PERCY MACKAYE

THE CANTERBURY TALES. With Illustra-

tions in Colour by W. APPLETON CLARK. Fcap. 4to, cloth gilt, 5s. net. [October.]

THE TEMPLE OF FAME

I—GREAT MUSICIANS. By ERNEST OLDMEADOW,

Author of 'Susan.' With 32 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. net. [October.]

II—GREAT ENGLISH POETS. By JULIAN HILL.

With 32 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. net. [October.]

MASTERS OF MODERN ART

II—BURNE-JONES. By J. E. PHYTHIAN, Author of

'G. F. Watts.' With 32 Illustrations. Pott 8vo, lambskin gilt, 3s. net, cloth gilt, 2s. net. [October.]

III—AUGUSTE RODIN. By FREDK. LAWTON. With

24 Illustrations. Pott 8vo, lambskin gilt, 3s. net; cloth gilt, 2s. net. [October.]

THE CHRISTMAS BOOK: "LEST WE

FORGET." Compiled by CECIL HENLAND, Author of 'The Ghosts of My Friends.' Fcap. 8vo, oblong, cloth, 1s. net; leather, 2s. net. [October.]

FICTION

BY ERNEST OLDMEADOW

THE SCOUNDREL. By the

Author of 'Susan,' &c. With Frontispiece in Colour by FRANK HAVILAND. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [October.]

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN:

a Novel. With Frontispiece in Colour by FRANK HAVILAND. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [October.]

BY A. J. DAWSON

THE GENTEEL A.B. By the

Author of 'The Message.' With 4 Illustrations in Colour by W. RALSTON. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [September.]

BY LOUIS J. VANCE

THE BRASS BOWL. By the

Author of 'Terence O'Rourke.' Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [September.]

BOOKS FOR BOYS

I

BY J. R. HOWDEN

THE BOYS' BOOK OF LOCO-

MOTIVES. With over 100 Illustrations. Square demy 8vo, cloth, 6s. [September 11.]

II

BY BERTRAM ATKEY

FOLK OF THE WILD: a Book

of the Forests, the Moors and the Mountains, of the Beasts of the Silent Places, their Lives, their Doings and their Deaths. With 31 Illustrations by HARRY ROUNTREE. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [September.]

III

BY TINSLEY PRATT.

WHEN HAWKINS SAILED

THE SEA: a Story for Boys. Illustrated by T. BUTLER STONEY. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. [September.]

FOR CHILDREN

I

BY LENA and NORMAN AULT

THE PODGY BOOK OF TALES.

With 16 Illustrations in Colour, and over 100 in Black and White. Demy 16mo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net. [October.]

II

TOLD BY FELICITE LEFEVRE

THE COCK, THE MOUSE, AND

THE LITTLE RED HEN. With 24 Full-Page Pictures in Colour by TONY SARG. Extra crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d. net. [September 11.]

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE AND COLOURED PROSPECTUSES FREE ON APPLICATION.

E. GRANT RICHARDS, 7, Carlton Street, London, S.W.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S LIST.

POCKET EDITION.

THE PROSE WORKS OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

Fcap. 8vo, thin paper, in scarlet limp leather.

With gilt edges and special cover design

by A. A. TURBAYNE.

5s. net per Volume.

In Fortnightly Volumes from September 10.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.

With Portrait. 56TH THOUSAND.

MINIATURE EDITION.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND.

By LEWIS CARROLL. With 42 Illustrations by JOHN TENNIEL. Pott 8vo, 1s. net.

SECOND IMPRESSION NOW READY.

SCHOOLS OF HELLAS.

An Essay on the Practice and Theory of Ancient Greek Education from 600 to 300 B.C. By the late KENNETH J. FREEMAN, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, Craven University Scholar, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist (1905). Edited by M. J. RENDALL, of Winchester College, with the Assistance of Dr. SANDYS, Dr. HENRY JACKSON, E. D. A. MORSHEAD, and others. Illustrated from Greek Vases, 8vo, 4s. net.

THE BIBLE STORY.

FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES. By HELEN N. LAWSON. Revised by FREDERICK P. LAWSON, M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterborough. THE BEGINNINGS OF THE JEWISH CHURCH. Illustrated. Extra crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

BIBLE LESSONS FOR SCHOOLS. GENESIS.

By E. M. KNOX. Globe 8vo, 1s. 6d.

THE POCKET HARDY.

Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net each; or limp leather, 3s. 6d. net each.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.
THE MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE.
JUDE THE OBSCURE.
THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE.
A PAIR OF BLUE EYES.
TWO ON A TOWER.
THE WOODLANDERS.
THE TRUMPET-MAJOR.
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.
A LAODICEAN.
DESPERATE REMEDIES.
WESSEX TALES.
LIFE'S LITTLE IRONIES.
A GROUP OF NOBLE DAMES.
UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE.
THE WELL-BELOVED.
WESSEX POEMS. POEMS OF THE
PAST AND THE PRESENT.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

HURST & BLACKETT'S LIST.

NOW READY.

A NEW NOVEL BY "RITA."

A MAN OF NO IMPORTANCE. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"This is 'Rita' at her best—clear, painstaking, and earnest, careful in her characterization, and holding our sympathies throughout by a thread."—*Standard*.

A NEW NOVEL BY CONSTANTINE RALLI.

THE STRANGE STORY OF FALCONER THRING. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A keenly interesting story.... A notable piece of work."
....An interesting and powerful book."—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

SIX-SHILLING NOVELS NEARLY READY.

PATRICK VAUX AND LIONEL YEXLEY.

WHEN THE EAGLE FLIES
SEAWARD.

CORALIE STANTON AND HEATH
HOSKEN.

THE SINNERS' SYNDICATE.

E. R. PUNSHON.

THE MYSTERY OF LADY ISOBEL

ELLEN PROTHERO LEWIS.
THE RUDDER AND THE ROCK.

MISS BRADDON.

HER CONVICT.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

THIRD EDITION.

MADAME ALBANES'S NEW NOVEL.

THE STRONGEST OF ALL THINGS.
Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A plot absorbing in its interest, never for a moment slackening, carrying the reader out of himself and holding his complete attention from first to last."—*Daily Telegraph*.
"A delightful and clever book."—*Yorkshire Post*.

NEW VOLUME OF STORIES BY

W. W. JACOBS.—SHORT CRUISES.
With 35 Illustrations by WILL OWEN. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

"Mr. Jacobs's humour is as irresistible as ever in these tales."—*Truth*.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY.

NEEDLES AND PINS. A Sequel to 'If I were King.' By JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A well-written, well-knit novel with a great deal of personal charm and more than a little distinction in its telling."—*Daily Telegraph*.

VOLUME II.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1899—1902.

Compiled by Direction of His Majesty's Government

By Major-General
Sir FREDERICK MAURICE, K.C.B.

In super-royal 8vo, with a Case containing 40 Maps and Panoramas, price 17s. 6d. net to Subscribers for the Complete Work; 21s. net to Non-Subscribers.

Detailed Prospectus on Application.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,
182, High Holborn, W.C.

GREENING'S LATEST SUCCESSES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FIRST EDITION SOLD OUT.
SECOND EDITION IN PRESS.

A POWERFUL NOVEL BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,
Author of 'The Financier,' 'Gold Worshipers,'
&c., under the Title of

LOVE THE CRIMINAL. 6s.

This is undoubtedly the finest work that Mr. Harris-Burland has produced. It grips throughout, it abounds in striking and dramatic situations. It will thrill and enthrall you.

LOVE THE CRIMINAL.

THE MONTE CARLO MURDER—THE TRUNK
TRAGEDY.

FOR A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF COINCIDENCE SEE

THE DUPE. 6s.

By GERALD BISS.

First Edition Exhausted.

Second Edition now Ready.

The Sensation of the Moment.

Truth.—"The Dupe" might have had its cardinal incident suggested by the Goold Murder."

Manchester Courier.—"It is curious, in view of the Monte Carlo tragedy, to find that 'The Dupe' opens with a murder, and that the hero is disposed of by being hidden in a trunk and deposited at a railway station."

World.—"It keeps the reader hurrying from scene to scene in the desired condition of breathlessness."

Bystander.—"Quite one of the best 'thrillers' of the season. Mr. Biss certainly knows how to handle an exciting plot."

Enormous Success!

Third Edition now Ready.

"LUCAS CLEEVE'S BEST STORY."

THE MASCOTTE OF PARK LANE. 6s.

By LUCAS CLEEVE.

THE PALM-OIL RUFFIAN. 6s.

By ANTHONY HAMILTON.

Daily Mail.—"Admirably written, with an artistic restraint that is often wanting in books of adventure. It grips the intelligence as well as the senses of the reader."

THE TANGLED SKEIN.

BARONESS ORCZY. 18th Thousand. 6s.

WHEN TERROR RULED.

MAY WYNNE. 3s. 6d.

RICHARD THE BRAZEN.

CYRUS BRADY and EDWARD PEPLE. 6s.

THE HARA DIAMOND.

T. W. SPEIGHT. 6s.

Send a post card for GREENING'S NEW CATALOGUE.
It will be forwarded to you free of charge.

GREENING & CO., LTD.,
91, St. Martin's Lane, W. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907.

BRAHMANS, THEISTS, AND MUSLIMS OF INDIA ..	259
THE PRINCIPLES OF INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION ..	260
THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ..	261
LECTURES ON THE MARTYRS ..	262
NEW NOVELS (Marcus Hay; Margery o' the Mill; A Man of no Importance; The Marriage Lease; Golden Morn; Name of Marland; In his Grip) ..	263
IRISH LITERATURE ..	264
CLASSICAL BOOKS AND TRANSLATIONS ..	265
FRENCH MEMOIRS AND ESSAYS ..	266
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The "Pentland" Stevenson; The Proverbs of Alfred; The Old Priory of Barn- well; The 'Waltarilied'; Jottings by Leonardo da Vinci) ..	263-270
'OF THOSE WHO CHANGE'; 'BEREAVEMENT'; DR. JAMES ADAM; VENETIAN HISTORY: A NOTE; THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON; THE GRECO-ROMAN WORLD'; 'THE SITE OF TYBURN GALLOW'; SIDNEY'S 'ARCADIA' ..	270-272
LIST OF NEW BOOKS ..	272
LITERARY GOSSIP ..	273
SCIENCE—HISTORY OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; THE NEW PHYSICS AND ITS EVOLUTION; A STUDY OF GENETIC LOGIC; THE NEW WORLDS; HYGIENE OF MIND IN DISEASE; GOSSIP ..	274-277
FINE ARTS—ARCHITECTURAL LITERATURE; ARMOUR AND ALABASTER ROUND NOTTINGHAM; GOSSIP ..	277-278
MUSIC—GRIEG; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK ..	278-279
DRAMA—FIANDER'S WIDOW; MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH; HER SON; RICHARD MANS- FIELD ..	279-280
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS ..	280

LITERATURE

The Brahmans, Theists, and Muslims of India. By John Campbell Oman. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. OMAN'S books on India are always interesting and informing, and we hope they are as widely read as they deserve to be. Nothing is more depressing to those who really care for India than the ignorance and indifference of English people concerning the major part of their fellow-subjects. When it is remembered that more than half the King's subjects are Hindus, and that in India and Burma, out of every 29 people, 21 are Hindus, 6 Mohammedans, and 2 miscellaneous (the third of one person being a Christian, native or European), it seems hardly necessary to insist upon the importance of knowing something at least about Hindu life and ideas; yet few there be that realize it. Nor can it be said that the books engendered by the Prince of Wales's recent tour have done much to lift the veil which, like their own purdah, conceals so much of the true life of the Hindus. Globetrotters and journalists see only the surface; and though a really able observer, like Mr. Sidney Low, sees further into the brick wall than most transitory visitors, it is still a brick wall to him and to all who have not lived among the people, spoken their tongues, and gained a little of their confidence. Mrs. Steel and Mr. Kipling, no doubt, penetrate far deeper than most, and their stories have done more to reveal the native than scores of histories and essays; but even with them there is always the consciousness of a closed door, which baffles attempts at ingress by Europeans.

We do not mean to claim for Mr. Oman, any more than he would claim for himself, a special master-key to the problems of Indian life and thought. He knows, better than most, how little an Englishman can really learn about the Eastern mind, and his merit lies partly in the admission of the fact. What he can do is to bring the results of a long experience of India before us, and to show how at every point of social and political reform we are instantly brought up short against the wall of inherited custom and alien ideas. He has lived too long in India to be under any illusions about "progress." There, beyond most countries, one is apt to share Mr. Dooley's doubt

"whether progress is anny more than a kind of a shift. It's like a merry-go-round. We get up on a speckled wooden horse, an' th' mechanical pianny plays a chune, an' away we go, hollerin'. We think we're thravelling like th' divlle, but th' man that doesn't care about merry-go-rounds knows that we will come back where we were."

Mr. Oman does not say this, but we read something of the same thought between the lines when he writes on Indian social reform, National Congresses, and the Brahma Samaj. That his view is essentially pessimistic may be seen from the fact that he opens his new volume with a discussion of Kali-Ghat, of which we have heard much during the troubles following upon the division of Bengal. After describing the characteristic worship of *Das Ewig-ueibliche*—to give it a polite name—in India, he concludes thus:—

"'But what,' it may be asked, 'is the attitude towards religion of the more intellectual classes in Bengal? Surely they do not countenance the obscenities of popular Hinduism in their native country?'"

"English education has made considerable progress in Bengal, and some of its results are strikingly apparent in the persons of many Bengalis who hold and adorn some of the highest legal and other appointments under the British Government. I have had the pleasure of being fairly well acquainted with some highly educated Bengalis, and whatever their private opinions might be, I know that, outwardly at least, they generally conform to the religious customs, and respect the social prejudices of their people. And more than that I should not like to affirm. The fact that Bengal produces many clever lawyers, successful physicians, capable professors, good orators, smart journalists, persistent political agitators, and valuable public servants, is not sufficient ground for concluding that even in the case of these more advanced members of the community the racial characteristics have undergone very much, if any, change."

No one who has not realized the marvellous way in which subtle philosophic speculation and extreme physical asceticism blend in India with the grossest sensuality and unbridled licence in religious rites—such as the Holi ceremony which Mr. Oman describes as he saw it at Lahore, and describes almost too vividly—can possibly understand the very elements of Indian life. Many people will think that Mr. Oman insists too much on the voluptuous side of Hindu religion, and we cannot honestly say that his book

is likely to find favour with those who have an objection to hearing spades called by their proper name; yet it would be as misleading to ignore this vital part of Indian religious life as to leave out the mysteries in dealing with Hellenic religion. The mysteries were far more closely woven into the texture of Greek emotional religion than the Olympian circle; and in the same way the primitive sexual religion of aboriginal India, with its horrible and grotesque rites, plays a far larger part in the minds of the present people than the higher ideas of the exotic Vedas. Of course these are things that are not spoken of in general conversation, but they lie at the heart of most of the problems which sanguine politicians "at home" hope to see solved in Hindustan, but which Mr. Oman is disposed to put off till the Greek kalends. In the potent system of caste—about which he says much that is extremely interesting and that is imperfectly understood "at home"—our author sees signs of weakening, due to the inevitable results of travel and necessary intermingling for business purposes; but he does not believe that its essential feature, the limitation of intermarriage, will soon or easily be modified: it will prove, he says, "for a long time to come almost unassailable by either progressives or reformers." Indeed, he points out that

"the contemners of the old system are frequently men of quite inferior caste, outside the pale of the twice-borns, and that there may possibly be some measure of truth in the statement made by Mr. Shoshee Chunder Dutt that 'a love of food and drink proscribed by the Shastras, and a morbid craving for... females of all orders,' are mainly responsible for the hostility to the caste system prevailing at the present time."

As an example of how the caste system survives conversion to Christianity a story is told of a converted master of a mission school who was asked in a court of justice what his religion was. He replied, "Brahman-Christian."

"The European judge, not recognizing such a sect, asked for more information. The head master then reiterated his former statement that he was a 'Brahman-Christian' adding with some warmth: 'I cannot call myself simply a Christian, when that *Choorah* (sweeper) there is also a Christian. I am a Brahman-Christian, sir.'"

In a series of chapters on 'Theism in Bengal' Mr. Oman shows the same cool, matter-of-fact temper of mind that marks most of his views. Max Müller would have been less than satisfied with the lukewarm admiration here displayed for the reformers Ram Mohun Roy and Keshub Chunder Sen:—

"Although an admiring countryman believes Keshub to have been 'one of the greatest thinkers, one of the greatest philosophers, and one of the greatest men of the world,' I feel bound to say that he was none of these, but a pious mystic, endowed with a rare gift of expression, a marked individuality, a strong will, not a little worldly wisdom, and a charm of manner that gave him a great ascendancy over the men with whom he came in contact. There

was one thing that Keshub believed in, and was never tired of teaching with all the glowing eloquence of a really gifted man,—the immanence of the Creator.... He tries to keep before himself and his hearers the idea of a personal God, but the vision seems to elude him; he slides almost unconsciously into pantheism, which after all is the natural and hereditary creed of India."

Keshub's difficulty about drawing the line between immanence and pantheism has been well illustrated in recent controversy over the so-called "New Theology." Whatever our view of the leading Indian theists, the results of their eloquence have been disappointing. There were only 4,050 persons who returned themselves as "Brahmas" in the 1901 census. Mr. Oman does not believe in any great increase, still less in the idea of some missionaries that the Brahmanism of Keshub is a step towards Christianity:

"Under existing political conditions at any rate the religious evolution of the vast Hindu population will, I believe, take place along the already long-established lines of pantheism and yoga philosophy."

On political and social reforms Mr. Oman is scarcely more enthusiastic than he is about the Brahma movement. He describes a meeting of the "National Congress" at Lahore. On the platform was "old Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., looking limp and worn-out,....wearing loose maroon-coloured trousers....an embodiment of helpless discontent." There was one Hindu lady in print skirt and white chaddar, who composed herself to sleep till the rain leaked upon her from above. "The scene, if quaint, was very characteristic, and decidedly depressing." Mr. Oman's own conclusion is even more quaint; for after remarking that these Congresses are becoming a sort of annual *tamasha*, or show, he adds that "the yearly Conference is an institution of supreme importance to India," and hopes that it will not be "impaired." The truth seems to be that he is keenly alive to the humorous side of things, and then, after thoroughly enjoying the *ludibrium rerum Indicarum*, he suddenly remembers the gravity of the matter, and the deep feelings of earnest reformers "at home," and accordingly hastens to qualify his ridicule. In the same way he makes huge fun of a Yogi lecturing on temperance, with a bottle of reddish syrup in his hand, apostrophized as "Old Tom," and adds a delicious Indian drawing illustrating "the shameful results of intemperance," but concludes with wise words about the drink difficulty, and the way in which all creeds and classes should join to meet it by "united effort"—and here the cynic re-enters—"the value of which from a political point of view is not, I am sure, undervalued by the local wire-pullers." It appears that photographs have been seized representing Indian inebriates actually "worshipping the bottle," for "without religion in everything the Hindu cannot apparently get on at all!"

On the burning questions of infant marriages, enforced widowhood, the zenana system, and the education of

women, our author is decidedly conservative. He sees more merits than defects in the present system, on the whole; or at least he sees small chance of change and great dangers in innovation, especially if introduced by foreigners. He seems to think that perpetual widows are better off than "old maids in the West condemned....to a life of single unblissedness"—though we fancy a good many unmarried Englishwomen would resent the dictum; and the one constructive reform that he suggests is training Hindu widows in industrial homes for educational work in the zenanas, in the place of Christian intruders. "After much careful consideration," he concludes, "I yet cannot help feeling that in India female education, which to a very great extent involves female emancipation from control, will not be an altogether unmixed blessing, and that the great benefits expected from it will never be realized."

When Mr. Oman writes thus on the woman question, with side-remarks on developments in Europe and America, we are obliged, with all respect, to recall the fact that he belongs to the old generation that remembers the Indian Mutiny; and, in spite of his remarkable industry and alertness in keeping himself thoroughly informed upon the latest developments in India, he evidently still holds views which were prevalent among Englishmen at that period. It does not, of course, follow that they are wrong; but they are put forth with rather more decision than is usual in the present frame of public opinion. The considered judgments of a man of Mr. Oman's long experience and familiarity with Hindu life must have weight, and the fact that he is no great believer in many of the "reforms" which excite much enthusiasm in less well-informed people only confirms the impression of qualified observers that the "immemorial" East is not to be turned in a generation, or even in centuries, from the ways of its forefathers. This book should help people to realize some of the vast obstacles that block "progress" in India, and it should also teach them a thing too often forgotten, that what may be true in Bengal may be utterly untrue in the Punjab or in Mysore. There is no truer sentence in a book that abounds in wise reservations than this:—

"Because of the vastness of the country, hardly anything that can be affirmed about one part of India holds good, without ample qualification, for other parts of it, a point which should always be kept in mind in making general statements concerning the climate, the productions, or the people, of the enormous territory under the sway of the Indian Viceroy."

The Principles of Intellectual Education.
By F. H. Matthews. (Cambridge, University Press.)

MR. MATTHEWS propounds at the outset two important questions, and the nature and scope of the volume before us depend on the answers given to them: What

are the general qualities of mind which education is able to develop, if any? followed later by the natural sequel: What is the best means of doing so? The answer to the first question is "flexibility and exactness"; the second answer the reader must deduce from the investigation and statement of the "principles of intellectual education"—the subject of the volume.

The statement of the aim of education is admirable so far as it goes; but it stops short of the imparting of knowledge, which cannot be excluded from any reasonable scheme of education. Mr. Matthews, like many writers on pedagogy at the present time, unduly depreciates the value of information in comparison with the advantage of training. Speaking of science-work, he says: "Our main object is not to give knowledge, but rather to give the power of using it." It seems to us that the two gifts are of equal importance, and the educational processes by which they are imparted should proceed *pari passu*. If boys and girls do not gain a considerable body of sound information at school, they will in few cases acquire it during the later period of bread-winning; for the number of persons so anxious for self-improvement as to devote their scanty leisure to study is far smaller than authorities would have us believe. Further, the prevalent exaggeration of the advantages of training (divorced from instruction) tends to impair the efficiency of the teaching in our schools—at any rate, in public elementary ones; and it lies at the bottom of the frequent complaints by employers of the general incompetence of the boys who come to them from elementary State-aided schools.

Mr. Matthews shows how far, and in what way, the various subjects of instruction train the mind in the "flexibility and exactness" which are the essentials of education. He discusses the subjects and the processes of teaching them *seriatim*, ranging from the training of the eye, ear, and hand in the lowest stage, to the study of logic in the highest; and, without descending to the level of a mere manual of method, he elucidates clearly and well the principles underlying the use of the subjects in school. The true foundation of education is laid in the sensory training—modelling, brushwork, and the like—of the first stage. Correlation of subjects—the importance of which is too often ignored in practical teaching—is insisted on, and the use of such beautiful natural objects as leaves, berries, crystals, &c., is recommended in the first stage. Mr. Matthews is one of the few writers on pedagogy who have shown the applicability of crystals in early sensory training. In many districts these natural objects are common enough; and in all, whether littoral or inland, natural specimens of great beauty and interest abound, and should be more frequently used in junior and other classwork than they have yet been in this country.

The different subjects of the higher stages of education—science, languages

(modern and classical), logic, special subjects—and specialization are passed in review. The value of each of them, and their right place in a judiciously arranged curriculum, are discussed at some length and with considerable skill. It sometimes happens that interesting trains of thought are started, leading into the region of artistic, moral, or religious education. These, however, being beyond the scope of a treatise on intellectual education, are not followed up; but Mr. Matthews says enough about these departments of education to show that he realizes their immense influence on human life and happiness, and he is broadminded enough to admit that play as well as work is a factor of existence—"indeed," he says, "though the remark may be thought a paradox, in some ways the most vital of all our training is precisely the training which prepares, not for the work of life, but for its amusements."

We are at one with the author in his appreciation of the intellectual and educational value of science study. Fully developed intellectual education is impossible without it: the two disciplines, of science and of the humanities, are of equal importance, and neither should be allowed (before the age of specialization is reached) to predominate over or dwarf the other: "Science thus is as necessary as letters to perfect training—as necessary, but not more so." The chapters on modern foreign languages and on the classics deserve to be carefully read. Mr. Matthews is a strong advocate of the intellectual training that can be obtained in French and German, and states his case forcibly; but we are not yet convinced that a "thoroughly adequate literary training can be secured for any child" from these languages alone, or that "the classics are a luxury—one by no means indispensable." We readily admit that the study of modern languages is a valuable mental discipline, but the languages of Greece and Rome are—considerations of direct practical utility being excepted—incontestably superior in this respect: we cannot, therefore, "expect without fear that our Latin students will decline in number as the years go on."

Mr. Matthews makes suggestive remarks about the training and teaching of girls, about the existing system of examinations, scholarships, and kindred topics—indeed, the whole volume merits thorough perusal by persons interested in education, and desirous of obtaining a clear view of the main principles underlying it as an art.

For the matter of the book we have only praise, but the manner leaves much to be desired. Many sentences seem to have escaped revision and correction, and are left vague and ill-constructed; several exhibit curious examples of mixed metaphors; and some passages are not free from the vice of hysterical writing, to which recent writers on pedagogy seem strangely prone. In fact, Mr. Matthews's style does not display the "conciseness of expression and

clearness of thought" that rather old-fashioned persons are wont to consider the "outcome of a training in Latin prose." In spite of these blemishes, however, the book is good.

Making a Newspaper. By John L. Given. (Bell & Sons.)

THE eighteen chapters before us are by a writer who describes himself as late of the New York *Evening Sun*, and the volume, clearly American in origin, explains the aims and organization of the big daily paper produced in a city on the other side of the water. There are striking differences between such journalism and our own, and while we may admire the wonderful arrangements of mechanical and human enterprise which place "fudge extras" on the street within four minutes of the catastrophe they record, we may deplore the loss of influence and solidity involved in the desperate zeal for news and sensation of every kind, news printed half an hour before some other journal gets it, sensation more luridly or oddly personal than that of a reporter dull at "a human interest story."

The "making of a newspaper," is, we learn from a perusal of this book, the making of a reporter. He and his ingenuities dominate the scene throughout. The old style of newspaper was limited in its range; the new style seeks to provide for everybody, man, woman, and child, and is "a household necessity." To a certain extent it becomes the daily instructor and entertainer for the whole family." The qualification of the claim to instruct is, it appears, severely necessary. Mr. Given proceeds to ask at an early stage in his book what is expected of a newspaper, and he discovers three classes of readers.

"According to one definition, and this is given by persons who always read the editorial columns carefully, a newspaper is a mold of public opinion. Those who are of this mind speak of the 'Power of the Press,' and the 'Fourth Estate,' and among them are most of the individuals who write lengthy letters to the editors and in print are known as 'Fairplay,' 'Justice,' or 'Pro Bono Publico.' When one of these persons discloses himself he is usually found to be well past middle age. A second definition comes from those persons who devote themselves almost exclusively to the news columns. These, and they form a large majority of the newspaper readers, make the assertion that a newspaper is a recorder of current events."

The third class consists of those who regard newspapers as scandal-mongering busy-bodies. The description of the first class at once betrays the attitude of "up-to-date newspaper man." It is old-fashioned to treat the press as a serious guide in public matters. The modern "journalist," to use a term which is apparently not in favour in the United States, anticipates public opinion by a few hours; he reflects it in advance; he does not seek to improve it; or, if he does, he is a fogey. The things for which serious people care form the idle "padding" of the slack season:—

"Ordinarily, when empty columns are filled under pressure, a paper makes thrilling appeals for more schoolhouses, a better water supply, cleaner streets, and a more efficient police force. But a particularly keen-witted city editor avoids these old-time wants and enables his paper to call for things not so often before demanded."

We hear hardly anything of the "literary editor," nothing of book-reviewing, nothing of the feuilleton. The only "stories" are those of events written up by the reporter, or by the resident writers who get his skeleton of a "story" over the telephone. Before we got to the end of the book, we were somewhat tired of the details of this news-gathering; we had not realized that a paper exists virtually for that and nothing else. This point of view is strikingly exhibited in the following passage:—

"To preserve a proper balance between the editorial end of the paper and the news end is one of the editor-in-chief's most difficult tasks. It is very, very easy for him to allow one to dominate the other, and he need only relax his vigilance a trifle to have his paper begin to approach smugness. The editorials are all well enough in their way, but a newspaper is first and foremost supposed to give the news, and the readers want facts, enough to permit them to form their own opinions. The majority of readers skip the editorial columns entirely, and doing this they will not tolerate the attempt to force editorials upon them through the news columns. Many persons, moreover, who do read the editorials do so in an antagonistic spirit, flaring up the minute they become aware that the writer is trying to relieve them of the necessity of thinking."

Perhaps the average of intelligence is higher in the United States than in this country, but we see no reason to contradict the general conclusion that the amount of people anywhere who take the trouble of thinking for themselves is very small. The feeble demand for well-written "leaders" has possibly affected the supply in both continents. The popular press strings together a few disconnected sentences about a trivial incident of the sort that pleases the sentimental or sporting section of the public, and no thinking is required or expected about an exercise which has evidently made the slightest demands on the reflective faculty of its composer. The "editorial writer" has, of course, no ideas or prepossessions of his own:—

"The man who could write convincingly only when convinced would soon find himself in ill favor with the editor-in-chief and the owner, both of whom assume that their commands provide full justification at all times. And, assigning topics, neither one of them bothers himself about the manner in which they are received so long as the surface complacency is preserved."

This statement is frank enough to please the most alert and versatile of minds. Occasionally one would think that a man's politics might prevent him from producing the proper complacency, but we hear little of politics in this book. Balzac in his brilliant 'Monographie de la Presse Parisienne,' which is in many ways still abreast of present practice, divides journalists into 'Le Publiciste'

and 'Le Critique': he did not perceive the predominance of the reporter. As he remarks: "Pour le journaliste, tout ce qui est probable est vrai"; but his further statement, "Il n'y a pas de police correctionnelle pour la calomnie et la diffamation des idées," now needs modification. The law of libel is active, and the self-sacrificing efforts of Messrs. Dodgson and Fogg pervade the transatlantic community:—

"It has become pretty generally understood among intelligent persons that a newspaper can be reached through its pocket if in no other way, and in all the larger cities there is an increasing number of lawyers who busy themselves spreading the information. The man who is libeled in these days is almost sure to have it brought to his attention that more than one lawyer is willing to undertake a suit for damages on a percentage basis."

As a practical man Mr. Given has much curious information to impart, and generally writes with a skilled appreciation of the commercial side which shows an old and expert hand. The size of a paper depends, we are told, on the weather:—

"If a rain or snow storm is raging a small paper is the result, for then the managers of the big department stores cut down their advertisements, knowing that however tempting their bargains, there are many women who will wait for less disagreeable weather to do their shopping. An extremely hot or an extremely cold day also leads to a curtailment of advertising for the same reason."

Monday morning is the great time for suicides, and the first cold day for accidents in fires. Every Saturday morning crowded districts occupied by orthodox Jewish families provide some news:—

"These people, who are forbidden by their religion to build fires in their stoves on this day, their Sunday, turn the task over to old women outside of their faith who go about from house to house. The 'fire-lighters,' in a hurry, frequently coax the fires along through the dangerous method of pouring oil on them, and now and then one of them sets her own clothing ablaze."

It is pleasing to read that the untidy and frequently intoxicated Bohemian of earlier days no longer alternately adorns and disgraces the press. The reporter has to be sober and steady, and a suspicion of bribery is enough to turn him out of his place.

On the matter of newspaper style not much advice that is definite is given to the aspirant. Short sentences are desired, and the most important fact has to come first. The idea that everything is to be said as briefly as possible is somewhat needlessly contradicted, for we find by the way ample evidence that, in Balzac's words, "style would be a misfortune without those dilutions in which events have to be drowned *pour amasser le public*." The last words, which we have left untranslated, show that the Frenchman had the right point of view, though he was absurdly interested in mere book-reviewing. We are told that American editors object to hackneyed expressions, but if they

make no more resistance to the pertinacity of the reporter's idiom than English authorities, we cannot say that they do much good to the English language. They subdue, at any rate, to a greater extent than the press in this country the personality of the writers under them:—

"The personal pronoun 'I' now has for company in oblivion, so far as most papers are concerned, the editorial 'we.'"

"It is the almost universal rule that newspaper workers must write anonymously, and this is especially true of the editorial writers, for the editorials are supposed to stand for the paper and not for the men who work for it."

Telephones are so much more frequent than in this country that the facilities for sending news are much greater. We are told, however, that you cannot keep out a competitor "on the wire" by telegraphing a chapter of the Bible, for there is a rule that "legitimate business is not to be delayed." This will deprive novelists of one of their favourite expositions of the "cute" journalist or financier. The manufacture of non-existent news is discouraged, and is, it appears, known as employing the "grapevine wire," a curious piece of slang. College graduates are largely employed, and we learn—gracious concession—that Greek and Latin do not "impede any one's progress." The most cheering part of this book, indeed, is the recognition of education as an advantage to the reporter. Even the higher mathematics and logic come in for a good word, and as for sociology: "A lot of fun is poked at this study, but it is healthy enough to stand it."

A chapter entitled 'Uncovering the News' shows how the police, coroners' court, and courts of justice are used by the agile news-gatherer, and the first source of information has two further chapters devoted to it. The "society editor" is always overdone, it appears, with gossip largely provided by servants. Those who have "choice morsels" in this way, go from office to office, faintly indicating the merits of their indiscretion until they reach "the best sale."

Here we must close our notice of a book which is clearly and forcibly written for the most part, but somewhat painfully devoid of idealism. Our quotations will give a fair idea of the book, and, we suppose, of the main principles governing the production of the fifteen million issues which hurry forth daily from the press of the United States.

Ten Lectures on the Martyrs. By Paul Allard. Translated by Luigi Cappadelta. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THESE lectures supply an admirable example of method in research. The author, so far as we are aware, has not tapped any distinctly new sources of information; but his sense of order and symmetry—above all, his power of asking the right questions—has enabled him to offer the reader a more illuminating view of several centuries of history than any other we have yet come across. The only

gap in his knowledge, to judge by the foot-notes, is the famous book of Sir William Ramsay on 'The Church and the Roman Empire.' But though M. Allard betrays no sign of having read the book, he is clearly well aware of its conclusions, and for the most part dissents from them. He will have nothing of the view which makes the notorious letter of Trajan to Pliny an epoch-making document, signaling a return to milder methods in a procedure already established. On the other hand, he inclines to agree with a theory which dates the persecution from some definite enactment, the origin of which is unknown to us. But he agrees with Sir William Ramsay, and disagrees with Acton and many other scholars, in thinking that the Christian Church was not incompatible with the Imperial civilization and all that it meant. While admitting that the persecution largely owed its importance, and later its peculiar virulence, to the desire to crush a rival organization to the State, a society which set up a new principle of allegiance—a "non-Roman unity," as Sir W. Ramsay calls it—he agrees with the latter in holding that the Church was not in idea contrary to the Empire, and was really a life-giving force to the worn-out system of the ancient world. We very much doubt whether this view is tenable; probably it is not a matter which evidence alone could ever decide. It depends, like many of the most important historical judgments, on the prepossessions and temperament of the inquirer.

In discussing the Diocletian persecution, M. Allard omits all reference to an interesting book on the subject published in 1875 by Canon A. J. Mason. In that book—originally, we believe, a prize essay—it was sought to maintain the thesis that the whole persecution owed its existence to Galerius, and that Diocletian was at worst a reluctant supporter of a policy which in his heart he detested. We suppose it can hardly be said that this view is proved, but it ought to be faced. Indeed, M. Allard seems a little inclined to such a reading of the facts himself.

This occasional indifference to important English work interferes but little with the value of the book. This lies in the order with which the facts are arranged; in the illuminating side-lights on historical points with which the lectures abound, such as the statement that in the political paralysis which accompanied the Imperial centralization of power it was only in the ecclesiastical synods that new ideas and fresh political methods had any chance of being discussed; in the carefully moderated, but no less distinct tones in which the writer draws the moral, for the reflective mind, of the mere fact of the long roll of the martyrs; and in a few very interesting references to modern French history. We are at the beginning, or at least on the threshold, of a conflict between the Christian and the anti-Christian spirit which will be both deep and bitter. At such a time it is of

distinct value to refresh men's memories with the record—apart from all sensational detail—of what has been undergone by men in defence of their faith. The world takes these things for granted too much, for that really means ignoring them. So far as he guards against that tendency, M. Allard is to be welcomed.

The volume appears as one of the "International Catholic Library." On the whole the rendering by M. Luigi Cappadelta is excellent; but a Greek chorus is not in English commonly called a "choir."

NEW NOVELS.

Marcus Hay. By Stanley Portal Hyatt. (Constable & Co.)

AFRICA is not what it was as a quarry for the writer of novels of adventure, for since the war so much is known in England about natives and white men of the country that the broad and vague effects of our childhood's romances are no longer tolerable. Mr. Hyatt in this respect shows himself fully competent for his task. He writes about the natives and about the adventurous traveller Hay in a manner which shows that he himself must have a dash of his hero's spirit, and certainly does not speak of the Shangaans and other tribes from second-hand knowledge. Hay himself is no crude hero of romance: his manner of dealing with the natives, his influence over them, and his desire for travel and new experiences, ever growing with satisfaction, are true characteristics of a certain type of Englishman not uncommon in South Africa and elsewhere. Good also are the descriptions of a man's rapid deterioration when he once allows himself through irritation to ill-treat the natives or be unjust; of Beira, fever stricken, drink sodden, and callous in the days when the railway was not yet laid; of May, the splendid castaway; of the wise and tender Roman Catholic priest; and certainly not least of the "man-Friday" kind of Basuto with his humorous ingenuity and his faithfulness to Hay. Apart from these incidental merits, the story has a most engaging swing and go about it; there is not a dull page, and the interest in the mystery of the secret cave is kept up with unflagging zeal. Altogether it is a book of adventure of great merit, which encourages us to hope for further stories on the same lines from Mr. Hyatt.

Margery o' the Mill. By M. E. Francis. (Methuen & Co.)

MARGERIE, the rustic heiress, belongs to that order of winsome and wayward heroines which we associate rather with the male than the female novelist; but the balance is redressed by her lover Edward Frith, who represents the chivalrous type of hero common in feminine fiction. Despite their conventionality, they are a likeable couple, yet the reader's patience

is nearly worn threadbare by their obstinate persistence in endeavouring—from the highest motives—to ruin each other's lives. The purely local colouring, this time of a North Country rural district, is not, though pleasantly suggested, so prominent as in some of Mrs. Blundell's other works, and the language of the period—some ninety years ago—does not seem to us particularly well sustained.

A Man of no Importance. By "Rita." (Hurst & Blackett.)

"RITA" does not in general greatly concern herself about the originality of her characters or of the situations in which she places them, but she has an undoubted gift for narration and for light and lively dialogue. In the present case, her theme is a love affair of the triangular description, the actors being a tyrannical husband, an ill-treated wife, and a blameless admirer of former days. The scene is laid in a health-resort, an environment affording opportunity for some amusing, if rather superficial contrasts between English and American manners. A Celtic element is also, a little irrelevantly, introduced.

The Marriage Lease: the Story of a Social Experiment. By Frank Frankfort Moore. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE author's aim in this novel seems to be to demonstrate how inevitable are the fetters of law and custom which, forged at the dawn of civilization, have now linked themselves into the life and thought of the twentieth century; we are, he maintains, so strongly bound in many ways that a return to more primitive usage would be impossible.

The marriage service is one of the object lessons brought forward, and it is proved to the author's satisfaction that the clergyman who sets the seal on the life contract has become a necessity for all time. With regard to the scientific care and education of the young, Mr. Moore puts forth theories not yet advocated by the most advanced Socialist, only to demonstrate their futility. We think that he has thus fallen between two stools, and has written neither interesting fiction nor a useful political tract. At the same time there is no doubt a growing public for such wares. We say "growing" advisedly: it must be young, and it is increasing.

Golden Morn. By H. A. Hinkson. (Cassell & Co.)

THERE is a welcome flavour of originality about the initial career of Mr. Hinkson's hero, a certain Capt. O'Grady, reduced by reverses on the turf to the necessity of seeking remunerative employment. He has the offer of two exceptional posts: one as agent and private detective to an invalid gentleman, the other, somewhat in the style of the man from Blankney's, as

riding escort to an heiress. As the tale proceeds, however, it becomes plain that its ending will be of the conventional, not to say melodramatic order. The invalid, in effect, dies, leaving all his money to the Captain, who is further enriched by marriage with the heiress, and returns to Irish soil to rebuild the ruined home of his forefathers. Ireland, except in the person of the hero, plays but a small part in the story, which is brightly told and full of incident, the scene being laid chiefly in England and France. The heroine's self-made father and his friends strike us as grotesque caricatures.

Name of Garland. By W. Pett Ridge. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. PETT RIDGE's heroine, Winnie Garland, is a kind of feminine Mark Tapley, with the difference that her troubles are not of her own seeking. Blest with a number of more or less criminal relatives, hailing from Bermondsey, she has but one aim: by going out to service, to support her ne'er-do-weel father, and at the same time keep from them and him all knowledge of her whereabouts. From being "general" at Masters's Drapery Emporium in Kentish Town, she is unexpectedly promoted to the shop; but a chance visit from one of the aforesaid relatives sends her back to "service" again elsewhere, and to endure further vicissitudes of a similar nature. The story—which, with all its humour, and, at times, somewhat cynical insight, has an undertone of real pathos—is in Mr. Pett Ridge's usual setting, and mainly concerned with character. The "young ladies" at Masters's; a kindly green-grocer, her daughter, and her brother-in-law; an elderly chef, who is skilfully suggested and altogether lovable; a smart youth in the Clearing House; and Winnie's ultimately faithless swain, who woos her in terms of the Down Parcels Office at Euston—all are admirably done; so, too, are Winnie's kinsfolk. The author's style, however, shows an increasing jerkiness, and his humorous use of the *oratio obliqua* is monotonous and a little overdone.

In his Grip. By David Christie Murray. (John Long.)

THIS story appeared originally in serial form, and as a bit of sensationalism is up to the level of such work. The idea of a respectable merchant being caught by two intending burglars in the act of committing the same crime on his own account, with a view to putting the colour of misfortune on the loss of his ward's jewels is decidedly ingenious, as is the methodical promptness with which Miss Jessie, his niece, discovers her uncle's guilt by the thumb-print.

IRISH LITERATURE.

'Daniel O'Connell's Early Life and Journal' (1795-1802). Edited by Arthur Houston, LL.D. (Pitman & Sons.)—We cannot but think this a most disappointing book. Despite the editor's admiration of the Journal, which he praises through all the moods and tenses in his Introduction, there is hardly a remarkable sentence in the whole of it. Commonplace aspirations, commonplace resolves (broken in the usual way), commonplace reflections on life—none of them suggests the greatness of the youth who set them down. It is probable that a great part of the Liberator's real life was not confessed here; it is only a partial selection of his opinions. Not even a good joke is recorded, yet O'Connell had undoubtedly a large fund of pure Irish wit. There is only one passage which gives us a hint of the amatory side of him, yet, according to all his contemporaries, he was "much given that way."

The outer scheme of the early life is well and clearly drawn by Dr. Houston, and even trivial facts about so notable a man are not without their interest. The most remarkable of all is that he was sprung, so far as we know, from purely Irish parentage, whereas most other leading Irishmen since the Restoration have had English blood in them. He belonged to the small class of old Roman Catholic lesser gentry, who escaped from the rigours of the penal laws by their remoteness in the wilds of Limerick and Kerry. He was sent abroad for his education, which was pursued at St. Omer and at Douai till the outbreak of the Revolution made these ecclesiastical colleges impossible. The good priests do not seem to have either made him familiar with French, or kept him unfamiliar with scepticism. Among the small number of books he read when he returned and began to prepare for the bar, Godwin's 'Political Justice,' Paine's 'Age of Reason,' Bolingbroke, and Gibbon seem his favourites. But 'Voltaire's Works,' which the editor parades in his list, along with Plutarch's 'Life' (*sic*), are seldom referred to, and there is no mention of Rousseau at all. Still, O'Connell read enough to make him profoundly sceptical in religion, and profoundly republican in politics. He appeals, indeed, often and solemnly to the Eternal Being; but as to theological doctrines, the creed which he professed all his life, and most devoutly at its close, had no attractions for him in youth. Liberty was a passion with him, and he felt deeply how atrocious had been the tyrannies practised in the name of Christianity. "As for the system of the Jews, murder and rapine were its first principles." "Persecution springs from self-love. Those who do not pay the tribute of coincidence to our decisions become our most hated foes." Mankind generally is derided: "Of all the animals that infest this planet of ours, that species of monkey called man is certainly the most absurd and unaccountable." O'Connell had the ordinary ambition of all strong young men to succeed in life and shine among his fellows, yet he was beset by the vice of sloth, for he is always mourning over his tardy awakening, and generally lay in bed till ten in the morning. It is well known that he conquered this weakness in the end. We have heard from one who paid him a visit at Derrynane in his later life, and found him in the middle of a large company hare-hunting on the moors, that he at once asked the young stranger to stay three or four days with him, saying that no one who came so far ever went away sooner. When the company came home,

there was an ample simple dinner at six for a party of about twenty; at nine O'Connell slipped away from the head of the table, and left a friend in his place. He always went to bed shortly after that hour, for he rose at five, and did all his serious work before breakfast. There was some difficulty in finding a bed, for there was a sort of dormitory for stray and sudden visitors, and they were supposed to look after themselves. At nine in the morning O'Connell appeared at breakfast, and began with a dish of hot potatoes served on the sideboard, of which he ate largely. But this was only a preliminary, like the porridge of modern meals. We need not apologize for adding these details (which we have at first hand) to the larger accounts of his life; for O'Connell was a great man, in that he was a true politician, and effected by peaceful agitation and argument what is generally gained by bloodshed and violence. He was an essentially sane patriot. He looked on without dissatisfaction at the decay of the Irish language, though it was wellnigh a mother tongue with him; but he felt that it stood in the way of the progress of Irishmen, and interfered with the attainment of their liberty.

If this Journal shows little promise either of the eloquence or the orthodoxy of the Liberator's later life, there is one moral quality already to be seen here which separated him from ordinary men of his time. This was the courage to refuse a duel, in an age when duelling was part of the duty of a gentleman. He saw plainly the immorality of the thing, and set himself from early life to decline such challenges, and to take credit for so doing. As is well known, he was once forced to give way; he most unfortunately killed his opponent, and deplored it all the rest of his life. The story is all the more tragic when seen by the light of this Journal, which shows that he had only this once violated an early and settled conviction.

We have done our best to extract points of interest from this volume, but mainly by the light of O'Connell's later history. The editor has made the same effort, but we cannot think him successful. The book is well and handsomely printed, on thick paper; and there are explanatory notes added for all the allusions. They are the work of a diligent man, by no means without flaws, but these of no importance.

Memoirs of Miles Byrne. Edited by his Widow. With Introduction by Stephen Gwynn. 2 vols. (A. H. Bullen.)—We find it hard to agree with Mr. John Dillon and with Mr. Stephen Gwynn that this is the best of all the books dealing with Ireland. As an historical record it has small value. The author evidently compiled it in a scrappy way long after the events, and without any sifting of his materials. Mr. Gwynn says he has removed repetitions which occurred in the original book, but he has left a good many which a careful editor should not have passed over. We have the same descriptions of the same characters—men generally over 6 feet high, full of zeal and charm, and the best fighters in the world—recurring, without any better reason, so far as we can see, than to expand the book.

Miles Byrne was a hardy soldier, but evidently no leader, and that seems the real cause of his slow promotion in the French army, a delay for which he accounts by a chapter of accidents. But the whole book is full of this hypothetical writing, to give reasons for his many disappointments. In his account of the Irish rebellion of 1798 it is almost comic. If only Hoche had

landed at Bantry in 1796; if only Humbert had come two months earlier, and had landed on the Wexford coast, instead of the Killala; if only he had brought a proper supply of arms and ammunition, the success of the Irish was certain. Still more significant are other *ifs*: if the Wexford army had only had one general who could enforce obedience; if that general had possessed proper military knowledge, instead of being either a county squire or a parish priest; if the troops had only been better armed, and supplied with commissariat; if they had only followed up their victories, instead of marching somewhere else, or doing nothing for several days—in fact, if the whole moral and intellectual conditions of the rebels had been of another sort, then their success would have been indubitable. What is the good of all this talk, except to show us that the rebellion was doomed to fail? There was plenty of bravery among the insurgents, as the author tells on every page; but there were also panics, about which we hear nothing. So also the atrocities committed by yeomanry, and even regulars, upon the Irish were shocking, and are insisted upon perpetually. There is hardly a word said about the Irish reprisals, of which Scullabogue Barn and Wexford Bridge are mentioned with just reprobation, but very briefly. Whether it is true that no defenceless woman was outraged, or Protestant church burnt by the insurgents, we gravely doubt; but we are persuaded that in these horrors the balance of guilt was on the English side. Still, we cannot accept the verdict that Cornwallis, Lake, Needham, and in fact all the English in Ireland, were abandoned ruffians and liars, with the solitary exception of Sir John Moore. Two points only are of interest in this one-sided and confused account of the Wexford rebellion. In the first place, Byrne attaches great value to the pike, used against infantry with matchlocks, and even against cavalry. He tells us frequently that the English cavalry were afraid to attack a body of pikemen. Secondly, the burning of so many gentlemen's houses was no mere savagery. Against a foe devoid of artillery every stone house with a slate roof (which would not catch fire) could be made a blockhouse, which even a large body of assailants could not capture without grave delay and heavy loss. Hence the order to destroy every slated house.

Far more instructive are the chapters on the Emmet rebellion, though the main events of the outbreak are not mentioned. The elaborate preparations carried on under the nose of the Government are a strong corroboration of Mr. MacDonagh's admirable 'Viceroy's Postbag,' in which the incompetence of that Government, which could always hire traitors, is well exhibited. But except to those who already know the history of Emmet, these memoirs are disappointing, and should have been supplemented by the editor with a brief narrative of the leading facts.

When we follow Miles Byrne into his foreign campaigns in the French army we find everywhere the same lack of any interesting observation, any comprehensive view, any striking anecdote, which every one fairly expects in such a narrative of adventure. We are led to the conviction that after all Napoleon and his staff did not think much of the Irish Legion, though he gave them standards and civil words. In the Peninsular War the Legion seems to have been principally occupied in fighting guerillas, keeping open communications, and the like. Not a single great battle is mentioned in more than a cursory way, and most of them not at all. An

extract on Busaco will illustrate our comment:—

"The Irish regiment, being considered as light troops, always marched at the head of General Thonier's brigade. This brave general seemed happy to have them, and in an energetic and eloquent speech which he made to their officers the morning of the battle of Busaco, at the moment he expected the order for attacking the English, he reminded them of all the wrongs of unfortunate Ireland, and called also to their recollection Fontenoy, where the Irish brigade in the service of France decided the battle. The day after the battle of Busaco, the brigade marched on Coimbra and completely turned the left of the English army, then in full retreat on Lisbon. The Irish regiment shared in the honour of this day, and indeed in every place where the English attempted to resist until they were driven behind their intrenchments at Torres Vedras."

In another place Byrne talks of Moore's defeat and death at Corunna. When a man writes such stuff about Spanish campaigns which we do know, he inclines us to mistrust his account of the Irish campaigns we do not know, or know imperfectly, from prejudiced sources.

The author's frankness and bonhomie openly parade his hatred of England, and therefore warn the reader against accepting his judgments. Miles Byrne had ample cause for such hate, and no fair critic will blame him for it; but such a man's memoirs should hardly be put forth as of historical value. The book concludes with an insufficient index.

L'Irlande contemporaine. L. Paul-Dubois. (Paris, Perrin.)—Rather less than a year ago we reviewed (*Athenæum*, Aug. 4, 1906) a careful study of Ireland by a German, Dr. Julius Bonn, and the feature of his book was his absolute impartiality. He showed no trace of any subjective colour in creed or politics, and examined the history of the island mainly from the economic point of view. We have now before us an equally learned and elaborate survey from a Frenchman, written with full and accurate knowledge of recent books and controversies; but from the outset the clerical prepossessions of the author warp his judgment. He acknowledges with sincere thanks his friendly reception at Maynooth; his reflections upon Trinity College, though showing careful study of the documents, prove not only an ignorance of the men of that place, but also a total want of sympathy with all that they have done. Thus he speaks of that college as having been among the harsh landlords of the country, in ignorance of the fact that most of the College estates are in the hands of middlemen, so that the peasants are beyond the control of the Bursar, and completely sheltered from his exactions. The direct tenants of the College, whether middlemen or farmers, have prospered under its rule, and none of them was more friendly to it all his life than Daniel O'Connell himself, who paid a large rent as a middleman.

M. Dubois does not conceal his advocacy of the Catholic priesthood and their influence in Ireland; he imputes everything to the tyranny, corruption, and malevolence of the English Government. When an author tells us that British statesmen, at the head of either party, deliberately sow discord in Ireland in order to prevent any attempt at a reconciliation amongst Irishmen, because a weak Ireland gives them less trouble, he does not encourage us to read the rest of his book. Such an estimate of the policy of either the late or the present Cabinet is so grotesque that it is probably founded on the exaggerations of newspaper bitterness.

This brings us to the capital defect in almost any foreigner's study of Irish politics through its ephemeral literature. It is almost impossible for him to weigh the comparative value of conflicting statements. With equal assurance one authority says, "All A is B"; another, "All A is not B"; yet one of them, and not unfrequently both, may be guilty of falsehood.

There is a long and sympathetic chapter on the Gaelic movement, drawn mainly from conversation with its most enthusiastic leaders. It may possibly be a means of waking up the dignity and self-reliance of the people; it may possibly be the real key to the regeneration of Ireland; but that is no reason why the views of its opponents, who are men of learning and of character, should be set down as mere anti-Irish bigotry. A man may surely be an Irish patriot in the truest sense, and yet think the revival of the Celtic language an obstacle to the better education, and therefore to the advancement, of the Irish people. It is false to say with our author that "for the last half century England has done everything to destroy the Irish language." England never once thought of the subject. The main influences that almost destroyed that language were first the famine (1846), in which a vast number of Irish-speaking people died; and secondly, the determined influence of the priests, who set their faces against the language, and punished children for speaking it. It is only within the last five or six years that they have changed their policy. M. Dubois frequently lauds the liberal conduct of Catholic Ireland. In one place he cites the honours given to the Protestant Bishop Bedell (after he had died of the hardships undergone in the Rebellion of 1641), and the Act passed by the Parliament of James II. in 1689 to establish liberty of conscience in the full gale of Catholic reaction. Has he ever heard of the Act of Attainder passed in that year by that Parliament against the 3,000 most prominent Protestants of Ireland, depriving them of all their property, and of their lives, if they resisted, without permission of pardon even from the Crown? Has he ever read that this list of attainted persons was kept secret, lest they might discover it and fly?

The general conclusion attained by our author is that while complete separation from Great Britain is impossible, and if it were not impossible would be at all events ruinous, a complete measure of Home Rule is the panacea for the country.

CLASSICAL BOOKS AND TRANSLATIONS.

The Odes of Horace: a Translation and an Exposition. By E. R. Garnsey. (Sonenschein & Co.)—The author of this book is a follower of Dr. Verrall, who in his 'Studies in Horace' attempted more than twenty years ago to put new life into the subject by explaining Horace historically, that is, with due regard for his times and circumstances. Whether we do or do not agree entirely with the inferences of Dr. Verrall and Mr. Garnsey, we cannot doubt, after a perusal of this book, both introduction and commentary, that there is still room for further elucidation in Horace's works. The rendering of the four books of the Odes here given was made by Mr. Garnsey in order to illustrate the various stages in the argument developed in the introduction: it is in metre, but without rhyme or a set scheme of prosody—a style adopted "because on the whole it seemed to admit of a closer rendering than was

possible even in prose." The translation appears to us to be in many places unnecessarily bald and unmusical, but the notes are good samples of the broad psychological treatment which is not too often applied to classical texts. The result is a great deal that is fresh in detail.

But our main concern is with the theme of the introduction. This is to test the idea of Dr. Verrall, which is in brief that the first three books of the Odes are unified by a Murena theme. Dr. Verrall has contended that the career of Lucius Murena, one of the conspirators against the life of Augustus in 22 B.C., and brother-in-law of Mæcenæ, plays a vital part in the interpretation of the Odes. "With that one fact as a guide," writes Mr. Garnsey, "most of the hidden chambers of Horace's monumentum reveal themselves to view." Here is a pretty idea producing a discussion not unlike that which we connect with the sonnets of Shakespeare. Though venturing to disagree in points of detail, Mr. Garnsey, as the result of careful investigation, throws in his lot with Dr. Verrall and accepts his general position, which is that

"the Odes as a collection have a historical framework: they are intended to present a picture of the times, a picture that not only enshrines a tragic story, but enforces a moral lesson. Their general ethic is that which the Emperor desired to establish. Their politics are imperialist on the highest ground, viz., divine right."

The work as a whole is inscribed to Mæcenæ as a memorial of a close friendship—to Mæcenæ, who, owing to the conduct of Murena, had undeservedly fallen into disfavour with Augustus. This is the thesis here developed with great patience and ingenuity. But why has the importance of Murena's career in this connexion not been appreciated till now? Because hitherto the publication of the three books of the Odes has been, without sufficient evidence, assigned to the year 23 B.C., though a close study of the history of the time makes it probable that the year 20 or 19 is the correct date. This is the main point on which Dr. Verrall's theory rests; and the other is that mythological names are used allegorically by Horace, and Murena is typified under such various names as Sybaris, Telephus, Grosphus, Achilles, Pirithous, and Gyas.

All this constitutes an interesting discussion, but, owing to the lack of sufficient evidence, the thesis does not at present carry with it conviction. The earlier hypothesis of the year 23 as the date of publication of the three books of the Odes is certainly shaken. Further investigation may make certainties of probabilities. Meanwhile we are grateful to Mr. Garnsey for his able exposition of the Murena motive in Horace, and his courage in breaking away from the traditional criticism. Purely scholastic comment on Horace's Odes is repeated with jejune readiness: Mr. Garnsey's book should help many a classical master to breathe on the dry bones and make them live.

The Annals of Tacitus. Edited by H. Furneaux.—Vol. II. Books XI.-XVI. Second Edition, revised by H. F. Pelham and C. D. Fisher. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Mr. Furneaux's 'Annals' holds a peculiar place amongst classical commentaries. It is not a great book. It lacks the touch of genius and the mark of really wide learning, and is somewhat weak in its textual criticism. But its cautious sanity; its accurate scholarship, especially in matters of Tacitean diction; and its singularly apt and full provision of all—and sometimes more than all—that students want to have

before them, make it one of the most useful commentaries ever written. Its fortunes concern all Latin scholars, and a new edition deserves notice.

Mr. Furneaux issued a second edition of his first volume ('Annals,' i.-vi.) in 1896, and died in 1900. Now his second volume is jointly re-edited by two Oxford scholars—the late Prof. Pelham, who revised the historical material, and Mr. C. D. Fisher, editor of the recent Oxford text of the 'Annals,' who has taken charge of the textual criticism and grammatical notes. Oddly enough, the volume contains no hint that we can discover that its original editor is dead, and the omission may some day puzzle readers.

The revision is excellently done. Text and critical notes have been remodelled to suit recent research, and, though we retain our objection to *perissent satis* in xi. 23 and demur wholly to *Avonam* in xii. 31, we hasten to add that the net result is much to the good. The history has been greatly strengthened by valuable additions or corrections, and important topics like the grant of the *ius honorum* to the Ædian nobles receive adequate explanation. At the same time redundant and superfluous matter has been judiciously pruned, and the commentary now fills thirty pages less than the first edition.

Amidst these large improvements, some lesser matters have unfortunately escaped revision. Thus the pagination of the new edition differs from that of its predecessor, but the references to other parts of the book have not been duly altered to suit this repaging. Pp. 374-5 contain five references to pages which (owing to the repaging alluded to) are no longer numbered in the volume before us, yet even this discrepancy has not caught the eye of editor or of proof-reader. Similarly, the references to vol. i. have seldom, if ever, been altered to suit its second edition. They stand as before 1896, and in one passage (xii. 55) there is still retained in the text, with a reference to vol. i. (vi. 14), a reading which appeared in the first edition of that volume but which was specifically, and rightly, declared in the second edition to be incorrect. We notice also that some other works issued or re-issued since the first edition of the volume have not been utilized freely. The references to Hirschfeld's 'Untersuchungen' still concern the first edition of that excellent book, and not its vastly enlarged and improved reissue. The 'Prosopographia' has not been used, as might have been done, to assist in the abbreviation and improvement of the biographical notes; and several of these notes have not been revised from this or other recent sources—those, for instance, on Iulius Aquila (xii. 14), on Cartimandua (xii. 36), on Duenius Geminus (xv. 18), and on Cestius Gallus (xv. 25). In short, the new edition, while admirable in its larger individual alterations, is less commendable as a continuous and thorough revision. We note also that the index, good in itself, refers only to books xi.-xvi. We had understood that Mr. Furneaux projected for this second volume a general index to the whole of his commentary on the 'Annals,' and that this was the reason why the second edition of vol. i. contained no index. It is a pity that this scheme was dropped, and that vol. i. remains unindexed.

The Poems of Sappho. By John Myers O'Hara. (Chicago.)—We had been used to suppose that very little of Sappho survived the eleventh century, when her poetry was burnt as hyper-erotic at Rome and Constantinople: two poems preserved entire by accident, and a number

of suggestive fragments, formed the Corpus Sapphicum. Yet here we have before us an English version of the poems of Sappho, largely due to the ingenuity of Mr. O'Hara. This he calls an "interpretative rendition into English." His plan seems to have been to put the fragments together by means of any fairly probable links, and fill up from his own imagination, so as to make complete poems. This plan has been carried out with considerable success, and we have before us a charming little volume, full of feeling and literary skill. The imaginative reconstruction is so much in keeping with what we have of Sappho, and with the spirit of the early Greek lyricists, that the bold experiment is justified. To read through these poems is certainly to realize Sappho's position as the greatest woman-poet of antiquity. Yet we feel that Prof. Murray's judgment holds good: "Her suggestions of nature . . . are perhaps more definitely beautiful than the love-poems which have made Sappho's name immortal." These physiological descriptions of the effects of love are not all pleasure: in fact, they portray a longing that is too intense to have much joy in it. Mr. O'Hara succeeds because he has obviously found the work of translation and expansion pleasant. He writes in English sapphics, aleics, and various metres, and mostly gives a fair representation of the original measure as well as a general impression of the poem. It is no objection that he is occasionally lengthy in translation: as, for instance,

Straightway mists surge dim to my eyes and leave them
Reft of their vision,

for *ἀπάτασσι δ' οὐδὲν ὄρημ'*: for his method frankly relies on "padding." In the same way *σπριθοί*, sparrows, become doves in this version.

We quote a fair sample of Mr. O'Hara's more pleasing stanzas. The original contains the pretty conceit, *αἰθυσσομένων δὲ φύλλων | κύμα καταρρέει*, and the version very well conveys the languorous effect of lying drowsily in the warm air, partly through the careful choice of words, and partly through the use of concealed alliteration:—

All around through the apple boughs in blossom
Murmur cool the breezes of early summer,
And from leaves that quiver above me gently
Slumber is shaken;
Glades of poppies swoon in the drowsy languor,
Dreaming roses bend, and the clematis
Bask and nod to drone of bees in the silent
Fervour of noontide.

There is much that is eminently quotable in these pages, whether in the rhymed or rhymeless stanzas; and the whole is characterized by a fine feeling for words and rhythm. We proceed to point out a few blemishes. Singularly out of place in a Greek poem is the word "fescennine" in

Rise from the feasts, O youths,
And chant the fescennine.

"Of" is given an impossible place in

No hint of grief should mar the features of
Our dreams of endless beauty, lasting love.

"Andróméda" is scanned "Androméda" (*bis*), which is really disgraceful, and "Orpheus" rhymed with "harmonious." "Seven-stringed sarbitos" is surely a misprint for *barbitos*. The allusion in "Breathing brentheian odor" is somewhat remote, as also in "How the zonahs worship." On p. 71 "shaplier" should be *shapelier*; and on the same page "Charites" is scanned "Charites." In order to scan, "Hermocleides" (p. 92) should be "Hermocleides." Lastly, adjectives in *-ic* are a somewhat troublesome mannerism with Mr. O'Hara: thus we find *benefic*, *Paphic*, *monodic*, *orchestric*, and *xanthic*.

An Introduction to Vulgar Latin. By C. H. Grandgent. (Heath & Co.)—To Messrs. Heath's "Modern Language Series" Prof. Grandgent, of Harvard University, contributes a capital 'Introduction to Vulgar Latin,' which will be useful not only to students of Romance philology, but also to the much wider public that studies French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Roumanian. It is obvious that a real knowledge of these languages can only be built on some such acquaintance with Romance and the Vulgar Latin that preceded it as may be had from these pages. Further, several interesting lines of investigation are opened up for the classical scholar, such as the evidences as to the spelling and pronunciation of Augustan and early silver Latin; and with this exposition of the vulgar tongue before us it would be instructive to infer how far the conventions of the Latin dactylic poets took their rise from the everyday speech of the middle classes in Rome and the provinces. At any rate, the reading of a chapter or two of this manual would serve to prove to our young scholars the extraordinarily artificial nature of the literary Latin of Cicero, Virgil, and Horace. The scope of the book is to deal with the common idiom, which throughout the Republic and the Empire was constantly developing away from the archaic standard of elegant parlance. To quote Prof. Grandgent:—

"What we call Vulgar Latin is the speech of the middle classes, as it grew out of early Classic Latin. It is not an independent offshoot of Old Latin: it continues the Classic, not the primitive, vowel-system. Neither is it the dialect of the slums or of the fields."

Its duration is roughly from about 200 B.C. to 600 A.D., and it ends where the Romance languages begin. The chief sources of information are the statements of grammarians, the non-classic forms occurring in inscriptions and early manuscripts, a few texts written by persons of scanty education, some glossaries and lists of incorrect forms, and, most important of all, the subsequent developments of the Romance languages. Among these may be noted as of special value the 'Peregrinatio ad Loca Sancta,' a book of travel in the East by a Spanish nun of the late fourth century, and the 'Appendix Probi,' a list of good and bad spellings, possibly of the third century. The treatment of the subject by Prof. Grandgent is thorough, and shows a full knowledge of recent work done in Germany and France. The style is concise and businesslike, but a few Americanisms, such as the use of "surely" and "altogether," betray the transatlantic authorship. A full index is a commendable feature. We know no other book that covers precisely this ground, and have no hesitation in saying that students of modern languages as well as of the classics should have it on their shelves.

FRENCH MEMOIRS AND ESSAYS.

MM. FLON-NOUBERT & CIE. publish the second volume of the *Mémoires de la Comtesse de Boigne*, covering the period from before the beginning of the Hundred Days to 1819. No translation, however excellent, can render the charm of Madame de Boigne's pages. The events with which she deals and the people described are familiar. She is not to be trusted as regards accuracy, but the portraits have, in the original, high merit, owing to the author's lightness of touch and faithful reflection of the opinions and gossip of the time. In translation the spirit of such pleasant memoirs must evaporate,

The volume contains an admirable description of the life of the guests of the Prince Regent at the Brighton Pavilion. The whole of the five pages are noteworthy, as are those which follow and relate with simplicity the condition of the King during his insanity. The extent to which George III. improved in his singing and playing of Handel's music after he had come to people his world with unknown personages is skilfully shown, and the account is pathetic in a high degree. We quote the beginning of the story of the visit of the author to the Prince Regent:—

"Mes parents avaient déjà été deux fois à Brighton pendant mes fréquentes absences. Me trouvant à Londres cette année, je fus comprise dans l'invitation. A la première visite qu'ils y avaient faite, un maître d'hôtel du prince était venu à l'ambassade s'informer des habitudes et des goûts de ses habitants, pour que rien ne leur manquât au 'pavillon.'"

"Il est impossible d'être un maître de maison plus soigneux que le Régent et de prodiguer plus de coquetteries quand il voulait plaire. Lui-même s'occupait des plus petits détails. A peine avait-on diné trois fois à sa table qu'il connaissait les goûts de chacun et se mettait en peine de les satisfaire. On est toujours sensible aux attentions des gens de ce parage; surtout les personnes qui font grand bruit de leur indépendante indifférence. Je n'en ai jamais rencontré aucune qui n'en fût très promptement séduite."

"Le deuil encore récent pour la princesse Charlotte ne permettait pas les plaisirs bruyants à Brighton. Mais les regrets, si toutefois le Régent en avait eu de bien vifs, étaient passés; et le pavillon royal se montrait plus noir que triste."

"Ce pavillon était un chef-d'œuvre de mauvais goût. On avait, à frais immenses, fait venir des quatre parties du monde toutes les magnificences les plus hétéroclites pour les entasser sous les huit ou dix coupoles de ce bizarre et laid palais, composé de pièces de rapports ne présentant ni ensemble ni architecture. L'intérieur n'était pas mieux distribué que l'extérieur et assurément l'art avait tout à y reprendre."

"Mais là, s'arrêtait la critique. Le confortable y était aussi bien entendu que l'agrément de la vie."

The most interesting of the portraits in the present volume is that of Princess Charlotte during her life with Prince Leopold—too long to quote. There are some references to her mother which concern the period of the infatuation of the Princess of Wales for Murat, and describe the trouble she gave to Lord and Lady William Bentinck. Another double portrait is that of Alexander and Madame de Krüdener. The author was taken to see the lady by Madame Récamier. The would-be prophetess had been told by "the voices" that her successor was to be a lady of the best world whose morals were above suspicion; but Mlle. d'Osmond politely declined the succession. She tells us that the Baronne de Krüdener

"had invented for the Emperor Alexander a new form of adulation. He had worn out those which represented him as the first potentate of the earth, an Agamemnon among kings, &c., so that she did not mention to him his mundane power, but rather the mystic power of his prayers. The purity of his soul lent them a force to which no other mortal could attain; for none had to resist so many temptations. Conquering these he showed himself the most virtuous of men, and therefore the most powerful with God. It was by the help of this clever flattery that she led him as she chose. She made him pray for her, for himself, for Russia, and for France. She made him fast."

Madame de Krüdener seized also upon Benjamin Constant, who

"seemed to be one of the most ardent of her disciples. I say 'seemed' because it was always very difficult to discover the true motives of the actions of M. Constant. She made him fast and pray.....Madame Récamier found in exile the

spring of perpetual youth. She returned from Italy in 1814 almost as pretty as she had been at first, and far more amiable. Benjamin Constant," although he had known her as well as possible for

"many years, suddenly became inflamed by an extravagant passion for her.....He was at the height of his frenzy at the moment of the return of Napoleon."

That event filled Constant with terror, deepened by a summons from Fouché.

"He allowed himself to be taken to him more dead than alive. Fouché received him very politely, and told him that the Emperor desired to see him at once. This seemed strange to him, but he felt a little better. When he reached the Tuileries all doors opened before him."

After accepting office "he called, somewhat shamefaced, on Madame Récamier; but was forgiven." The final words must be quoted in the original:—

"Je n'ai jamais connu personne qui sût, autant que Mme. Récamier, compatir à tous les maux et tenir compte de ceux qui naissent des faiblesses humaines, sans en éprouver d'irritation. Elle ne sait pas plus mauvais gré à un homme vaniteux de se laisser aller à un acte inconséquent, pas plus à un homme peureux de faire une lâcheté qu'à un gouteux d'avoir la goutte, ou à un boiteux de ne pouvoir marcher droit."

We find our last extract in the Appendix. Of all the stupid leaders of the "Emigration" none could rival in silliness the last of the Condés:—

"*Billet de M. le Duc de Bourbon
dernier prince de Condé, au marquis d'Osmond,
ambassadeur de France à Londres.*"

"ce mardy

"M. le duc de Bourbon souhaite le Bon jour à M. d'Osmond, et lui donne avis qu'hier en se promenant dans Piccadilly; il a vu à la Boutique de Caricatures vis-à-vis l'Eglise une de ces Vilaines productions, intitulée l'Éléphant XVIII.; elle est abominable et indécente sous tous les rapports; si dans sa sagesse, il trouvait quelque moyen de la faire enlever et disparaître, avant qu'elle fut plus répandue, ce seroit chose Bien faite; car déjà hier les Badauds qui y étoient rassemblés parmi les quels étoient de mauvais français s'y permettoient des rires et des Plaïanteries que ne peuvent manquer d'exciter un pareil spectacle."

Discours de Combat. Dernière Série. Ferdinand Brunetière. (Paris, Perrin.)—M. Brunetière was a fighting scholar, and was always at his best in his 'Discours de Combat,' of which this is the third series. Here he is concerned mainly with social and religious problems—with 'The Difficulties of Belief,' 'Dogma and Free-Thought,' 'The Social Action of Christianity,' and the like. All are vigorous and straightforward arguments, often very plausible; all are in defence of tradition, Catholic and national; and for the most part they retain the form in which they were written for public speaking. It is perhaps scarcely likely that a speech, even of the length of that delivered at Amsterdam, could do much towards the settlement of the whole modern controversy between faith and science; and M. Brunetière has rather the air of believing himself to have done so. He has no doubts, no hesitations, and he discourses to the cardinals at Rome on the "modernity of Bossuet," not afraid to assure them that Bossuet was not only a great orator, but also a great poet, and one of the greatest in French literature. A quotation follows, full of florid eloquence, and like no kind of poetry, really worthy of the name, that has ever been written. Bossuet a poet!

"Splendeur des images, intensité du sentiment, grandeur, variété du mouvement; rien ne manque ici de ce qui fait proprement la poésie lyrique."

But of how many prose writers might these words be used!—of Ruskin, for instance, or De Quincey, great prose writers whose

whole impulse, method, and manner are at the opposite pole from those of the poet. M. Brunetière congratulates himself that the talent of the writers whom he admires "n'a rien qui m'étonne." He professes to judge all questions by rule and measure, and there are times when he seems to be doing so. Then, all of a sudden, comes a theory like that of the poetry of Bossuet, and one realizes that he has never understood the highest side of literature.

The two most interesting papers in the book are those on 'Le Génie breton' and on 'La Renaissance du Paganisme dans la Morale contemporaine.' Brittany and the sea quicken the most pedestrian of pens into an unusual heat and speed, and even Renan comes in for the half-hearted, strictly limited compliment in passing. The argument that

"il n'y avait que deux manières de concevoir la morale, la païenne et la chrétienne, parce qu'il n'y en a que deux de concevoir l'objet de la vie, lesquelles sont de le mettre dans la vie même ou en dehors d'elle,"

is developed with a certain hard common-sense, rarely brought to bear on questions such as that actual heresy in France, the heresy which M. Brunetière so aptly calls "l'État-Dieu." In such discussions, and in such others as that on 'La Liberté d'Enseignement,' he is seen fighting on the right side, the side of what is essential, and therefore unshakable, in things. The human creature, passionately taking sides, comes out from under the dry pedant, busy settling the precedence of the classics.

Hommes et Femmes d'hier et d'avant-hier, by A. Mézières (Paris, Hachette), is one of those volumes which show how vain it is ever to think of founding in England an institution in any way resembling the French Academy. It is the work of the venerable vice-doyen of the Académie Française, who, like the doyen of that company, M. Émile Ollivier, is more than eighty years old. M. Mézières has been an Academician for the third of a century, having been elected four years before Taine and Renan, and having actually been chosen in preference to Taine, when he was a candidate with him in 1874 for the seat vacated by the death of Saint Marc Girardin. Nevertheless, it is probable that outside the precincts of the Institute not one cultivated Frenchman in a hundred could give off-hand the name of a single work by M. Mézières. Yet his literary baggage is considerable. In his busy life, in the course of which he has been a useful member of Parliament in both houses for thirty years, he has produced a quantity of excellent literature. It is almost entirely of the type in which the French are our superiors—the essay, biographical, historical, or critical—and of which the great encouraging influence in France is the Académie Française. It was thus that, in the far-off days of the Second Empire, M. Mézières won the Prix Montyon for a monograph on 'The Predecessors and Contemporaries of Shakespeare,' and for fifty years he has given to the world a long series of agreeable and learned essays, many of which first saw the light in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* or the *Temps*. The collection before us ranges over a wide variety of subjects and epochs. The essays which have interested us most are those relating to men whom M. Mézières has known, such as Edouard Thouvenel, Napoleon III.'s Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Cuvillier-Fleury, the tutor of the Duc d'Aumale, who entered the Académie Française some years before his illustrious pupil. But M. Mézières is equally at home in the

days of Mazarin, in the Grand Siècle, in the reign of Louis XV., and during the Hundred Days, about which he gives a lively account of the newspaper press at Ghent while Louis XVIII. was waiting in that city for the battle of Waterloo to reseat him on his throne. The whole volume is pleasant to read, and it is to be hoped that in France, after the disappearance of the generation which brought forth M. Mézières, before the age of railways and when the *salon* was a power in the land, the essay may continue its long tradition.

Fénelon et Madame Guyon: Documents nouveaux et inédits. Maurice Masson. (Paris, Hachette.)—The Quietists are a perennial source of interest. This volume perhaps adds little to our knowledge either of Madame Guyon or her illustrious correspondent; but it deepens and strengthens our interest. The letters for the more part are those of Madame Guyon. They suggest something of the suspicion with which orthodoxy and its champion regarded her, or rather its justice. The doctrine is eminently esoteric, and is, indeed, in line with that of all the great mystics, though perhaps it carries a little further their teaching. Of incident or epistolary style in the ordinary sense there is none. The letters are unusually serious and intimate. Even a modern biographer would hesitate before publishing them except after the interval of a couple of centuries. The strangest characteristic is that Fénelon, though he sometimes advises, plays on the whole the rôle of pupil and listener, Madame Guyon being preceptor and patron. In fact she acts as his "director." It is, however, strange to find Fénelon saying he has "peu de goût pour la lecture," though it is not clear that he means more than that he is at the time a little bored with Madame's own writings. The most valuable letter is that of Fénelon, No. 97, with the following admirable passage:—

"Je ne crois pas l'Evangile parce qu'il est obscur; au contraire, je surmonte son obscurité, qui est une raison pour ne pas croire, à cause de l'évidence des miracles et des prophéties, qui me rendent clair ce qui est obscur dans les mystères. Comprendre autrement la foi, c'est manifestement la renverser. Il faut donc que la foi, pour être vraie et pure foi, soit tout ensemble obscure et lumineuse par l'évidence de l'autorité divine, que nous proposons ces mystères. Ne croire que ce la raison comprend, ce n'est pas foi, c'est philosophie; croire sans comprendre, ni ce qu'on croit, ni pourquoi on croit, ni si c'est Dieu qu'on croit, ce n'est plus ni raison ni foi, c'est fanatisme, c'est enthousiasme extravagant. Voilà le principe fondamental, non seulement de la foi, mais encore de toutes les démarches de la pure foi."

A brief and most illuminating expression of the theory of mystical union and love will be found in the very interesting appendix, which consists of songs written on this topic by both the correspondents.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Works of Robert Louis Stevenson. Vols. XIII. to XVI. With Bibliographical Notes by Edmund Gosse. (Cassell & Co.)—These new volumes of the "Pentland" Stevenson contain some notes of more than usual interest by Mr. Gosse. The contents include the Poems, the Dramas, 'Records of a Family of Engineers,' 'Additional Memories and Portraits,' 'Later Essays,' 'Lay Morals,' 'Prayers,' 'A Foot-note to History,' 'Island Nights' Entertainments,' 'Olalla,' and the fragmentary 'Heathercat.' 'Olalla' finds its place here owing to the oversight of the editor, frankly acknowledged. We pointed out the omission of this story from its

chronological position in volumes v.-viii. 'Olalla' was first published in the Christmas number of *The Court and Society Review* in 1885, then owned by Capt. Gray Robertson, a cousin of Stevenson's. Mr. Gosse tells us that it was reminiscent of Californian days; its scene, however, is Spain. Stevenson did not, it appears, consider this fine romantic tale a success. It has always seemed to us one of his most distinguished achievements in the *conte*. The 'Child's Garden of Verses' was suggested by a book for children illustrated by Miss Kate Greenaway, and was originally destined to be called "Penny Whistles." Nine of the initial numbers were suppressed on the ground of triviality. Many readers have wondered as to the derivation of the bizarre verses entitled 'A Portrait,' and opening:—

I am a kind of farthing clip,
Unfriendly to the nose and eyes.

Mr. Gosse informs us that this satire was written after a meeting with "a certain writer who was much before the public in the 'seventies'; and then tantalizes us by adding that there is no doubt as to the victim, but there "shall be as much discretion as possible." We are therefore left wondering. The editor's judgment on Stevenson as a poet is that "in writing serious verse Stevenson never felt the same sureness of hand and confidence of inspiration which attended him in prose." This, we should say *a priori*, was a well-founded statement. Yet it is beyond question that Stevenson's poetry is under-estimated, if unequal. Mr. Gosse has brought together several pieces published here for the first time in permanent form. They are mere occasional verses, yet the true romantic ring sounds in the song inspired by a public-house opinion in Rotherhithe:—

The jolly English Yellowboy
Is a 'ansome coin when new,
The Yankee Double-eagle
Is large enough for two.
O, these may do for seaport towns,
For cities these may do;
But the dibbs that takes the Islands
Are the dollars of Peru.

The four plays in which Henley and Stevenson collaborated are 'Deacon Brodie,' 'Beau Austin,' 'Admiral Guinea,' and 'Macaire.' Mr. Gosse says that Henley rewrote the first entirely without relation to Stevenson in 1888; yet the version here printed does not materially differ from that published by Henley in 1892. It was understood that Stevenson had handed over the plays to his collaborator at that date. As for Stevenson's dramatic gifts, Mr. Gosse is of opinion that he took the drama very lightly, considering it artificial; and that if he had lived longer, his dramatic bent might have taken proper form. Mrs. Stevenson is the authority for the statement that "Sir Walter Scott and Louis Stevenson were directly descended from a common ancestor, Auld Wat Scott (1550-1629), and his wife, the Flower of Yarrow." This undoubtedly would have excited Stevenson had he guessed it. The Damien letter, Mr. Gosse does not note, was first issued here in *The Scots Observer*, under Henley's editorship. Elsewhere it was rejected, being considered the libel it undoubtedly was. It appears that Stevenson never regretted that he had written this famous invective in haste, except on the score that he could have made it more effective by deliberation. Yet, as we recall the circumstances, the letter of offence by the Rev. Dr. Hyde was a private letter, and contained undisputed facts. Some of the very best of Stevenson's essays are contained in vol. xv. under the heading of 'Later Essays.'

'The Bottle Imp,' it is interesting to know, appeared first in Samoan in 1891, and gained for Stevenson the sobriquet of Tusitala among the natives. It is a pity that the *Märchen* of the Southern Seas were not completed by this master of Polynesian stories. As it is, we have only two. But we have other fragments beyond 'Heathercat,' which, we suppose, will fall into the next, and last, batch of volumes of this excellent edition. We are wondering how complete it will be. Will it, for example, contain the delightful travesties of broad-sheets printed at Davos Platz, and included in the "Edinburgh Edition"?

The Proverbs of Alfred. By the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The interesting thirteenth-century poem called 'The Proverbs of Alfred' exists in two versions, differing greatly in length and wording. The shorter is contained in a MS. belonging to Jesus College, Oxford, and has been correctly printed by Dr. Richard Morris in his 'Old English Miscellany.' The longer version is preserved in a MS. at Trinity College, Cambridge; a slightly divergent copy existed in a Cotton MS. which has long been destroyed, but of which there are three partial transcripts. The Trinity MS., after its text had twice been very inaccurately printed, was lost for many years. Its fortunate rediscovery in 1896 has enabled Prof. Skeat to give in this little volume a correct edition of its text parallel with those of the Jesus MS. and (so far as it survives in transcripts) of the Cotton MS. The accompanying Introduction, notes, and glossary are admirable. There is, however, one feature of this very workmanlike piece of editing of which we do not altogether approve. The scribe of the Trinity MS. was either a Norman (as Prof. Skeat thinks), or an Englishman who had been taught to write French and had never been taught to write his native language; and he spells his words phonetically, according to the rules of French orthography. Now Prof. Skeat, instead of printing the text of the MS. as it stands, has in many instances altered the spelling, in order to bring it nearer to that of the hypothetical MS. which the scribe may have copied. It is, no doubt, legitimate to introduce into the text corrections of the actual blunders (which, indeed, are fairly numerous), recording the erroneous forms in the foot-notes. But the system of orthography used by the scribe, though markedly defective, is, after all, a system, and many features of it are common to most of the writings of the period. If, as Prof. Skeat believes, the scribe copied an original written in the traditional English spelling, he must have deliberately altered it to make it intelligible to those who, like himself, were familiar only with the French values of the letters. We do not see why his forms should not have been allowed to stand. One objection to Prof. Skeat's method is that the choice of the forms to be substituted for those of the MS. must of necessity sometimes be arbitrary. Thus the *sulen* of the MS. is altered to *shulen*; but how do we know that the immediate original had not *schulen*, *sculen*, or *solen*? Sometimes the Trinity MS. actually has the *sc* forms, but Prof. Skeat always alters them (using mostly *sh*, but occasionally *sch*), though the *sc* has nothing "Norman" about it, being a survival from Old English. Similarly, the *signen* (to say) of the MS., which apparently represents *siggen*, is altered into the late and analogical form *saizen*. Of course the matter is not of serious consequence, as the MS. readings are faithfully noted at the foot of the page; but we should

have preferred to see them in the text. Another point that calls for criticism is the statement that *madmes* is a "Norman pronunciation" for *maïmes*. The form with *d* occurs before the Conquest, and no doubt, like the similarly early *ædmōd* for *ædmōd*, indicates a variant pronunciation of native growth. In one or two difficult passages we incline to an interpretation different from that given by Prof. Skeat. In ll. 484-5, "for ofte sibbie men *joken* hem bituenen," the explanation of *joken* as standing for *joknen* is difficult, and the sense "to deceive" hardly fits the context. Apparently we should read *soken* (have quarrelled), as the alliteration suggests. In ll. 516-17 the reading of the Trinity MS. may be correct (*drihten* being not "Lord," but the plural of *drihte*, and *senden* meaning "are"); the reading of the James transcript ("and drihten it þe sende"), which the editor has followed, seems due to misunderstanding. In l. 617, "þu sef him þe weie reme," the last word cannot well be a verb; perhaps *weie reme* means "the side of the ways," the footpath (Old English *rima*, border).

Liber Memorandum Ecclesie de Berneswelle. Introduction by the late F. W. Maitland. Edited by J. W. Clark. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Although the contents of this volume are for the most part not new, the complete and most scholarly form in which they are here edited makes the book welcome. They are a miscellaneous collection of matter relating to the Augustinian Priory of Barnwell, near Cambridge, of which the site adjoined Sturbridge Field, famous for its fair, as is shown in the valuable map of Cambridge circa 1300, which Dr. Clark has here prepared. The original MS. appears to have been written in 1295-6 with the intention of recording certain events in the history of the house which might prove useful for the defence of its interests. The origin of the priory, some of its charters, and certain lawsuits are dealt with in the opening "books"; while the sixth contains an important list of all dues receivable by the sheriff in the hundreds of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, and the seventh gives the tenants of the monastery. Very naturally the editor draws special attention to Maitland's Introduction to the legal portion of the contents, which was written, we learn, just before the Professor left England for the last time; but we can hardly share Dr. Clark's certainty that it is one of the most brilliant performances of that great scholar. The cases recorded are not of sufficient interest to afford scope for illuminative comment. As Dr. Clark points out, the author of the 'Memoranda' must have held a good position in the house, for he had the fullest access to its documents. He could certainly tell a story well, and evidently enjoyed doing so, as when he describes John de Burgh's indignation at the broken-down steed sent him by the prior. But he betrays the curious morality which made a religious house deem any methods right, if employed in defence of its interests. The contents of the sixth book are of an exceptional, and, as the editor observes, a somewhat important character, and we should have expected a reference to the 'Roll of Robert Mantel,' in the Red Book of Exchequer, which contains similar information. By a slight slip Richard, Earl of Cornwall, is identified in a foot-note as probably Earl Richard Marshal. To many readers Dr. Clark's sketch of the town of Cambridge as it existed at the end of the thirteenth century, based throughout on minute study, will be one of the most attractive features of

the volume. But indeed it would be difficult to speak too highly of the whole "apparatus," including the carefully prepared chronological table. A valuable glossary is provided and an admirable index. We may explain that the eighth "book," which deals with the "observances" of the Order, is here omitted, as it was published separately by the editor some years ago.

Ekkehard's Waltharius. Herausgegeben von Karl Strecker. (Berlin, Weidmann.)—While the value of Peiper's labours on the MSS. of the 'Waltharius' has always been acknowledged, his text of the poem, as given in his edition of 1873, is admittedly unsatisfactory. The present volume is really a revision of that work, but the change made have been so extensive that it has been considered best to drop Peiper's name from the title-page. Prof. Strecker's former contributions to the study of the 'Waltharius' are an ample guarantee of his editorial competence. He here supplies a sound text with full critical apparatus; at the foot of each page he quotes a mass of parallels from Virgil, Prudentius, and the Vulgate—those sources from which, as modern investigation has shown, the author of the poem drew much of his phraseology; and finally, he has thoroughly remodelled the glossary, making it as practical and serviceable as could be wished. Altogether students have every reason to welcome this edition of Ekkehard's spirited and interesting piece of verse-making.

Thoughts on Art and Life. By Leonardo da Vinci. Translated by Maurice Baring. (Boston, U.S., the Merrymount Press.)—This is the first volume of a series entitled "The Humanists' Library," which is to be issued by Mr. D. B. Updike from the Boston Merrymount Press, under the general editorship of Mr. Lewis Einstein, author of 'The Italian Renaissance in England.' The aim is to give representative specimens of the Renaissance movement in Western Europe; and give them in a form akin to the great early traditions of the printer's art. Original monographs on the life and culture of that period are also to find a place. The book is printed in a new fount of "Montalegro" type, designed for the Merrymount Press by Mr. Herbert P. Horne, with title-page and initials, engraved on wood, also from his designs; and certainly it is beautiful in form, with its specially made paper.

The volume combines the art and letters of the Renaissance in the many-sided personality of the great Da Vinci. It is the series of jottings which he left on art, science, and life. Mr. Maurice Baring has translated them well, and introduced them by an excellent and instructive analysis of the painter's attitude towards art and life. We could cavil at details; but, mainly, Mr. Baring has handled his subject well. Our one leading objection is that in but a single incidental passage does he so much as refer to the work translated, and then he does not even mention it by name.

The jottings offered to us here vary in nature: sometimes they are brief paragraphs of advice to the student in art or science; but as a rule, and as a whole, they take the form of aphorisms, the deep and serious *dicta* of antiquity, illustrated among the moderns by Pascal, Goethe in his 'Conversations,' and such Englishmen as Johnson, his namesake Ben, Coleridge in the best of his 'Table-Talk,' Coventry Patmore, and others. Leonardo is not an artist in letters. Often a skilled writer could put his aphorisms with more point. He does not concern himself with form or manner. His virtues are unconscious. He is, for

example, mostly terse, because he is a busy man, anxious to waste no time and words. But when such a man writes out of a full mind and full thought, he will necessarily light often on utterances no less condensed and perfect in form than profound and pregnant in matter. Such aphorisms fall, every now and again, from Leonardo—memorable in substance, and cleaving to the memory by the pithy rightness of their wording. When the form might be better, they seldom fail in some note of the interest attaching to his great personality.

He is above all things a prober, an investigator. Nature is his goddess, from the study of whom all truth must be sought. He never tires of preaching it:—

"Thou, painter, who desirest to achieve the highest excellence in practice, understand that unless thou build it on the solid foundations of nature, thou shalt reap but scant honour and gain by thy work."

But it is not modern naturalism, or photographic realism, that he seeks. It is the disengaging of the permanent truth, the basic law, underlying the accidents of nature—the ideal nature which the ancients also sought. His painting was a symbolism the more truly ideal because its roots struck deep into nature. With this understanding, no probing of nature was too laborious for him.

He tells with pride that, in quest of the knowledge on which his anatomical studies are based, he has dissected the human body many times over, though it is a grim business. To every one he would impart his own hunger for knowledge:—

"Obtain knowledge first, and then proceed to practice, which is born of knowledge. Practice should always be based on sound theory; perspective is the guide and portal of theory, and without it nothing can be well done in the art of painting."

After anatomy you are to learn the action of the limbs; and then composition, based on those actions studied casually from life:—

"Pay attention to them in the streets and public places and fields, and note them with a brief indication of outlines, that is to say, for a head make an O, and for an arm a straight or a bent line, and the same for the legs and body: and when thou returnest home work out these notes in a complete form."

Demosthenes did not more insist on action than does Leonardo. He says, for instance:—

"No figure will be admirable if the gesture which expresses the passion of the soul be not visible in it. The most admirable figure is that which best expresses the passion of its mind."

This ceaseless observation evidently expresses his own practice. The painter, says he, should be like a mirror, "which takes the colours of the objects it reflects. And this proceeding will seem to him to be a second nature." It was to him. He has touches of natural perception minute as a poet's:—

"Every bough and every fruit is born above the insertion of its leaf, which serves it as a mother, giving it water from the rain and moisture from the dew.....in the night, and often it shields them from the heat of the sun's rays."

Yet all this precise observation is to subserve, as we have seen, the expression of the soul. The final aim is spiritual:—

"When the work exceeds the ideal of the artist the artist makes but scant progress; and when the work falls short of his ideal, it never ceases to improve, unless avarice be an obstacle."

The touch regarding avarice is characteristic. Leonardo's is an ascetic view of art, involving a noble dissatisfaction. It must be pursued in solitude: "If thou art alone, thou wilt belong to thyself only: if thou hast but one companion, thou wilt only

half belong to thyself." It must be pursued with humility: "He is a poor master whose work is exalted in his own opinion." And he declares also: "He is a poor disciple who does not surpass his master."

These are glimpses at one aspect of Da Vinci. On science, on life, he writes no less as if it had been the one study of his career. He took all knowledge for his exploration, boundlessly and restlessly confident, as the adventurers of the age took all seas for their keels.

OF THOSE WHO CHANGE.

WEEP not for those who die: they love us yet,
Are with us lest our lonely hearts grow strange,
Are with us lest our weary hearts forget.....

Weep not for those who die, but those who change—

The changed ones—those we loved, and now must lose.

(The dead are safe: we love them, and they live.)

Far better dead than changed, if I might choose;
The dead are ours, the changed we must forgive.

Oh! changed and lost!.... Oh! lost, how utterly!....
I know not if the ages can repair

The broken lives, the love that once was there.
Love should live changeless through Eternity.

BEREAVEMENT.

Out of the infinite loneliness,

Out of the silence that wraps me round,
Take my hands for your hands to bless,
Lift my face to your face, no less;

So I, who was lost, am found.

Out of the infinite pain of life,

Out of the cry at the heart of things,
Send your voice with its scorn of strife,
Breathe your peace when the storm is rife;

So I, who was lame, find wings.

Out of the death and the shapeless sod,

Out of the graves and the dust they give,
Leave your step where the saints have trod,
Leave your love with its life in God;

So I, who was dead, yet live.

ETHEL ASHTON EDWARDS.

DR. JAMES ADAM.

WE learn with much regret of the death, on Friday week last, of Dr. James Adam, one of the ablest of the younger generation of scholars and teachers at Cambridge. He was born at Keithhall, Aberdeenshire, on April 7, 1860, educated at the grammar school of old Aberdeen, and early distinguished himself at King's College in that city, where he was a favourite pupil of Principal Geddes, and foremost alike in philosophy and classics. He took a scholarship at Caius College in 1880, and first classes in the two parts of the Classical Tripos in 1882 and 1884, obtaining in the latter year special distinction in no fewer than three sections, and the first Chancellor's Medal. He was then appointed Fellow and Lecturer at Emmanuel College, being at the time of his death Senior Tutor. Emmanuel was during his period of office rapidly developing, and the effects of his instruction were soon seen in the class lists. His lectures were always crowded, and his reputation as a teacher was second to none in the University.

He found time, however, to publish thorough and admirable work in philosophy. His edition of Plato's 'Republic' (1897 and 1903) we recognized as "a notable achievement, worthy of the best traditions of Cambridge scholarship." It is a masterpiece of clearness and compression, including a conspectus of foreign criticism almost unexampled in its breath. There are some

sixty-seven appendixes, and Dr. Adam's conservatism in the matter of the text, which increased with years, befits a standard edition. A third section of 'The Introductory Essays' to 'The Republic' is as yet, we believe, unpublished. Mr. Adam also published school editions of Plato's 'Apology,' 'Crito,' and 'Euthyphro,' 'The Nuptial Number of Plato' in 1891, and jointly with his wife (who attained the highest philosophical distinction at Cambridge in 1889), an edition of the 'Protagoras' in 1894. His Gifford Lectures on religion in Greek Literature are, we are glad to hear, virtually ready for publication. With his zeal for scholarship Dr. Adam combined good powers of business. He was an excellent college tutor, and, though firm and independent in his views, won the admiration alike of his older associates and undergraduates.

It is probable that the strenuous exercise of his wonderful energy and enthusiasm shortened his life. The news of his death is a sad shock to many friends; it is difficult to realize that all that personality which was so vivid but a few weeks ago has been suddenly quenched for ever.

Fearnley, Moffat, August 31, 1907.

THE distressing news of my friend Dr. James Adam's death has sent my mind back on the happy days of 1876-80, when he and I were classfellows at King's College, Aberdeen. Adam was a strenuous student, and in those years laid the foundations of the classical scholarship by which he became known. But he was interested in other subjects—English literature, for one, attracted him strongly—and he took his share of the general life of the class. I remember being pitted against him in a political debate, he being then a strong Liberal; in after years he seemed to me to have become rather Conservative. In April, 1880, the class had a farewell supper, Adam acting as croupier, I as chairman, and on this occasion the idea was started of having class reunions. In consequence we have met triennially ever since, and these meetings were a great pleasure to Adam, who retained to the end the deepest interest in the companions of his early student days. As one of the class secretaries I was in close touch with the members, and, as often as we met, Adam, after some preliminary talk, would ask, "Well, now, what have our men been doing?" and would listen attentively to the news with expressions of satisfaction, sympathy, or sorrow at the varying tale.

Last September—and I cannot think of the contrast without pain—we had the Aberdeen University Quaker centenary celebration, and on the Monday of the famous week our class dined together, Adam in the chair. I sat next to him, and it was delightful to note the positive affection with which he looked on the company, and the eagerness with which he asked about them all. That night and more than once during the week he expressed his happiness in the occasion, and when we parted it was with anticipations of future joyous reunions. Now these are but memories of an attractive personality; the rest is silence.

A. M. WILLIAMS.

VENETIAN HISTORY: A NOTE.

Brasted Chart, Sevenoaks, Aug. 20, 1907.

IN the Catalogues of the British Museum and of the London Library, and in Pott-hast's 'Wegweiser durch die Geschichtswerke des europäischen Mittelalters,' the reader is referred to Muratori, 'Rerum Italicarum scriptores,' tom. xxiv., for the

'De Bello Gallico' (1494-1500) of Marin Sanuto the Younger. In the bibliography of authorities for Venetian history appended to vol. i. of the 'Cambridge Modern History' the reader is referred for the printed portion of Girolamo Priuli's diaries to the same source. Now while the 'De Bello Gallico,' from internal evidence, cannot have been written by Sanuto, the student will seek in vain, either in vol. xxiv. or other of the great tomes of Muratori, for any work ascribed to Priuli. These discrepancies, which doubtless have puzzled other students than myself, are removed by a note in the cover of vol. i. of the sixteenth-century MS. copy of Priuli's diaries preserved at Venice, which came under my eye while working in the Marciana some few weeks since. The note indicates that the volume is printed in the 'Rerum Italicarum Scriptores' of Muratori, tom. xxiv., where it is attributed to Marin Sanuto, and "begins at the eighth line of this codex: it is the first part of the diaries of Girolamo Priuli, and runs from the year 1494 to the year 1500." The authors of the 'Indices chronologici ad Rerum Italicarum Scriptores,' Aug. Taurin., 1885, correctly assign the work in question, "quod Muratorius Marin Sanuto iuniori falso tribuit," to Priuli. T. OKEY.

THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON.

Doddington Rectory, Aug. 19, 1907.

I FEAR that the correspondence on the battle of Edington is becoming wearisome to your readers. But we learn from Mr. Edmund McClure that the sole authority for the Wiltshire site is Camden. Mr. McClure follows Mr. W. H. Stevenson, and Mr. Stevenson is at the mercy of Camden—not a convincing sequence! Somerset archaeologists show sounder and more scientific methods when, like Dr. Clifford, they study the Alfred campaign of A.D. 878 on the spot, lay stress on topography, and compare all available data about place-names, &c., as furnished in the recently published volumes of the Somerset Record Society. In any knotty point of history it is always difficult to upset the theories of copyists and cloister-students; but in this particular question of the "site of Edington" the task is made easier when we learn that the *ipse dixit* of Camden is the main, if not the sole, evidence of copyists.

I notice that Mr. McClure puts forward the hypothesis that Chippenham was the "Gewore" to which the Danes fled in their hasty retreat. I should take up too much space in your columns if I showed the absurdity of this suggestion. Evidently Mr. McClure has not quartered his ground either in Wiltshire or in the county of Somerset. I see that, having surrendered Bratton Castle, he falls back on Chippenham and fights a very long rear-guard action. On the other hand, the Polden hill site fits in exactly with the description of King Alfred's attack and of the Danish defence, whilst below the Poldens, and on the plain, lay the "Gewore" at the "Burgh, de Capite Montis," or Downend, close to the river Parret and the marshes.

One word more with regard to Comwich, on the lower reaches of the Parret. Mr. McClure says that my "attempt to identify Comwich with Cynuit in Domnonia (Devon and Cornwall) is unfortunate." I quite grant that it is most "unfortunate" for his theories. Does he limit Domnonia to the present boundaries of Devon and Cornwall only? Then how is it that Claudius Ptolemaeus (A.D. 150) calls Uxella a town of the Dumnonii? Where was this Uxella?

In a note from Müller's edition of Ptolemy we read:—

"Uxella.....George of Ravenna, p. 424. Urbs ab Uxella fluvii ostio longe separata.....quodsi fluvius est Axe Uxella forte est Axebridge."

This would bring Domnonia up to the Mendip range. In A.D. 601 a Rex Domnonie gave the land which was called "Inys Witrin," i.e. Glastonbury, to the Abbot Worgrez, as we learn from the 'Gesta Regum' of William of Malmesbury. I would refer Mr. McClure to what Dr. Edwin Guest has said (*Arch. Cambrensis*, vol. vii. Third Series). I notice that Mr. McClure spells "Combwith" thus. This version might have satisfied the clerks of the Ordnance Survey, but certainly it should not be accepted by a purist in etymology. It may be well to point out to Mr. McClure that the "Donehetue" of the 'Exon Domesday' is not generally accepted as the equivalent of Donyatt. In the early Somerset 'Placita' there is no allusion yet forthcoming to Donyatt as a hundred in itself. "Downend" or the "Burgh de Capite Montis" does appear as such. Nor does Mr. McClure meet my argument from Adam of Domesham about the spelling of Edington. He flings a German phrase at me instead, but, really, would it not be better to follow German methods of research, and pursue the study of this "Alfred campaign" as a German scholar or military strategist would pursue it—on the spot, leaving Camden and his fanciful theories and etymology out of the question altogether? What does Mr. McClure think of Camden's derivation of Domnonia ('Britannia,' vol. i.)?

WILLIAM GRESWELL.

THE identification of Ethandune with Edington on Poldens in Somerset did not originate with Bishop Clifford, as might be imagined from the letter of Mr. McClure in your columns of August 10th, but dates back at least to the time of Rapin, who gives it in a foot-note without comment, though without quoting his authority. With regard to the earlier names, your correspondent has not noticed that the Rev. W. Greswell's mention of "Edwinetona," to which he takes exception, is obviously a slip due to Mr. Stevenson himself, who says that the "Eduinetone" of Domesday (Edwinetona Exon. D.B.) points to an earlier form "Eadwines-tun." Nor does Mr. Greswell attempt to derive this name from Ethandune, as Mr. McClure suggests, but only shows that the Domesday "Eduinetone" may be an error, as Glastonbury records, barely a century after the date of Domesday, give the Polden manor as "Edington." The researches of Mr. Stevenson seem to have proved that this last form is a reasonable derivative from Ethandun, though that name has not been preserved in Domesday, and seems to have been lost or disused between Saxon times and the late thirteenth century, when it reappears in the case of the Wiltshire Edington Æthendun (Inquis. p.m. 1 Edw. I. 1280). Mr. Greswell's evidences tend to show that even if Domesday did not need correction, the names "Eduinetone" and "Edington" must have been in existence at the same time in the Polden district. The present phonetic local name for the hill, "Eddendun," still represents accurately enough the ancient name for the site of the battle. Mr. Stevenson's identification of the Wiltshire Edington with Ethandun rests on two doubtful assumptions,—one that the Ethandun of Alfred's will must needs be that of the battle, and the other that Alfred's Ethandun is that of 1280. His "exposure of Bishop Clifford's

fallacy" is practically confined to pointing out the form in which the Somerset Edington appears in Domesday, and to ridiculing the identification of Combwich with "Cynwich," which form is in his view an error, although he has not collated the various forms under which the name of the "castle" of the defeat of Hubba is given in the Chronicles with those under which the name of Combwich appears in Domesday and later authentic documents. Mr. McClure's mention of "Cynuit in Domnonia" is rather misleading, and meant apparently to give colour to a suggestion that Fowey is a possible site for the landing-place of Hubba. Asser, writing in Latin, when county boundaries were undefined, uses the Latin name of the Roman province lying west of the Axe, but the 'A-S. Chronicle' specifies "Devonshire in Wessex," which can scarcely include Cornwall. The suggestion that the landing was made at a point in the ancient Domnonia within striking distance of Athelney can hardly with any fairness be called "topographically unfortunate." But as regards this question, and whether the recorded circumstances of the campaign favour the Wiltshire site or otherwise, the writers have made a very careful study of the features of the Chronicle accounts and other evidence available, and have no hesitation in saying that, while a Wiltshire site necessitates many highly improbable assumptions, the Somerset theory seems to comply absolutely with the strategical and topographical requirements, and deserves far more careful study than it has yet received. They feel that it has been most unfortunate that a few far-fetched etymological suggestions, easily pointed out and as easily ridiculed, have served to discredit Bishop Clifford's presentation of his views on this question, in spite of his accurate knowledge of both country and chronicles. In fact, the evidence for the Polden hill site and a Somerset campaign has never been fully gone into, nor has it, they may add, been seriously discredited. They hope to be in a position to bring forward their reasons for this opinion in some more definite and perhaps public manner shortly.

CHAS. W. WHISTLER,

Stockland Vicarage.

ALBANY F. MAJOR,

Hon. Editor, Viking Club,
30, The Waldrons, Croydon.

'THE GRÆCO-ROMAN WORLD.'

Erinscourt, Ascot, Aug. 27, 1907

IN your issue of 24th August, among certain strictures on my volume 'The Græco-Roman World' which are doubtless well deserved, your reviewer makes some remarks which seem hardly fair, on which you will perhaps permit me to say a few words.

While somewhat severe on my anglicization of Greek words (is the transliteration so absolutely certain as is implied?), your reviewer is not quite accurate in his description of the book he criticizes. It is not "The Græco-Roman World, Vol. III.," but the third volume of a historical synopsis, the previous volumes of which would explain its plan and object. To review an isolated volume of a series under a restricted category derived from the special title of that volume seems calculated to mislead the reader as to the scope and purpose of the work.

Again, I had no intention to disparage either Grote or the Greek historians, though it is perhaps arguable that a student might obtain somewhat contorted ideas of the place of Greece in universal history if he depended upon these sources of knowledge alone. In

recommending him to have recourse to the intellectual middleman, I was thinking principally of time limitations.

In characterizing the attempt to connect the events of 336 B.C. with those of 338 B.C. as "wild" your reviewer does not state to what causes other than the jealousy of Philip and Olympias the tragedy at Ægæ is to be ascribed.

I am sincerely sorry if my language implies a propensity to belittle the work of others—a failing for which I have the utmost abhorrence. Had I been able to discover works in the same field such as those to which your reviewer seems to allude, my own attempts at epitomizing, in juxtaposition, the interesting and important parts of history might never have been made.

C. W. WHISH.

*** We are glad to print the author's more accurate account of the exact place in a larger work of the volume criticized, but our reviewer naturally confined himself to the single volume sent him.

Mr. Whish says he did not intend to disparage either Grote or other Greek historians. All we can say is, that his words did not convey to the reviewer the absence of such intention, which seemed to him a prominent feature in the book.

Regarding the murder of Philip of Macedon, he says that the reviewer did not state to what other cause than the jealousy of Olympias it can be ascribed. Of course he did not, because every student of Greek history knows the usual (and apparently adequate) ascription of it to private vengeance for an insult which Philip would not punish. We refer the author to Aristotle, 'Politics,' p. 1311b; Diodorus, xvi. 93; Justin, ix. 6; and Plutarch, 'Alexander,' 6. It is natural for men to invent a deep cause for an event of vast importance; but, as Aristotle well knew, private hatreds have often brought about public disasters.

THE SITE OF TYBURN GALLOWES.

Comrie, N.B.

I THINK that I can supply Mr. Marks with another instance of an execution at "The Elms" which must clearly be placed at Tyburn. In 1223 a wrestling match between the Londoners and the tenants of the Abbot of Westminster led to a riot, in which one Constantine Fitz Athulf, an influential citizen, led the mob to an attack on the premises of the abbot. Having been apprehended and brought before Hubert de Burgh at the Tower he boldly attempted to justify his acts; whereupon the Justiciar, to avoid popular interference, sent him next day by water to be hung *ad ulmos* (Paris, 'Chron. Maj.' iii. 71; 'Hist. Angl.' ii. 251; 'Ann. Dunstable,' *in anno*). A man could not be sent by water to Smithfield; and an execution there would be a challenge to a riot. From Westminster or the Horse Ferry a culprit could be safely taken to Tyburn. With respect to the case of Longbeard, Diceto and Wendover give Tyburn as the place, with a gibbet (*jurcas*) as the instrument; Gervase and Paris simply give "The Elms" (*ad ulmos*) without further reference to place or instrument. But there is no real discrepancy here. The great horizontal lower arms of a full-grown English elm, of which Hyde Park was full not long ago, would serve as an excellent gibbet, and these doubtless must have been so used in the first instance. But the passage from the Close Rolls cited by Mr. Marks shows that three years before the execution of Constantine two permanent wooden gibbets had been set up at the usual

place of execution, the Elms. We have thus three stages: first, the arms of the natural elm; secondly, fixed gibbets; and thirdly, movable gallows, brought for the occasion to the spot, to satisfy the immemorial tradition as to the place of execution. The site, as shown by Mr. Marks, was clearly, in effect, that of the present Marble Arch.

On the question of the rival elms at Smithfield I cannot enter. I would only ask, in all the voluminous records of the City of London is there no reference to them before the time of Stow?

J. H. RAMSAY.

SIDNEY'S 'ARCADIA.'

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL writes:—

"Your readers will perhaps remember that I recently announced that I had discovered an interesting and important MS. copy of Sir Philip Sidney's 'Arcadia.' Since then, curiously enough, a second MS. copy has turned up. This was formerly in the Ashburnham Collection. It was sold a short time back at Sotheby's, where I purchased it for 70l. This was over the British Museum commission, as I afterwards learned, somewhat to my regret. This second copy, though not so valuable as the first, inasmuch as it wants some leaves, and does not contain the 'Dyers Songes and Sonettes,' is yet an interesting and important one. Though the textual variations in it from the first MS. are many, it yet agrees with it in all essential points, except in the omission of a few passages. The evidence furnished by the two MSS., together with other evidence since discovered, makes it certain that in them we have the work as it was originally conceived and written by Sir Philip Sidney. As thus written, it was a much simpler and clearer work than it afterwards became. In it we have only the story of which the chief characters are Pyrocles, Musidorus, Pamela, Philoclea, Gynecia, and Basilius. The other stories by which this main story is overlaid and confused in the printed editions are absent, with the exception of the tale of 'Cupid's Revenge,' which is partly told in the 'Eglogues' which follow the first book. That the story, as thus told, gains very much in interest and unity of effect will easily be understood by any one who has once attempted to make his way through the intricacies of the printed versions. What portions of the additions which appear in the printed copies were the work of the original author it is difficult to determine, though there is no doubt that the story, as it is given in the folio edition, was much altered and added to by the Countess of Pembroke. Now that in these MSS. we have the author's original and unaltered text, we are provided with the means of coming to a probable conclusion as to the authenticity or otherwise of the later additions.

"In one highly interesting passage which appears in the MSS. (but not in the printed copies) the author, who, as is well known, introduces himself into the story under the name of Philisides, gives a short autobiography of himself, and an account of his love disappointments. Though I will not say that this passage supplies any particularly novel information as to the author's character or the events of his life, it is at any rate not a little interesting thus to see in what light he regarded himself and his own achievements. Here, as elsewhere, he depicts himself as a somewhat melancholy and disappointed, or at least disillusioned, person, who found himself, as all poetical and imaginative natures must do, at variance with the real world, which differed so much from the ideal one which existed in his own spirit.

"That these MSS. should be now in the hands of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York, and are therefore likely to find a permanent home in the United States, may possibly be a matter of regret, though not of surprise, to most Englishmen. But that they will go into very good hands can hardly be doubted; and probably they will be utilized before long for the preparation of a critical edition of the 'Arcadia,' which has only now become possible, owing to their discovery."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Lawson (H. N.), *The Bible Story for Children of all Ages*, revised by F. P. Lawson, 3/6. The Beginnings of the Jewish Church.
Morgan (G. C.), *The Parables of the Kingdom*, 2/6 net.
Rose (A. C.), *Jesus of Nazareth No More*, 1/ net. A Story of Crowds of Lost Spirits; and of His Friends.
Round (C.), *Self-Synthesis: a Means to Perpetual Life*, 1/3. Third Edition.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Barber (E. A.), *Salt Glazed Stoneware*, 5/ net. In *Primers of Industrial Art Series*.
Barber (E. A.), *Tin Enamelled Pottery*, 5/ net. In *Primers of Industrial Art Series*. Maiolica, Delft and other Stanniferous Faience.
Cox (J. C.) and Harvey (A.), *English Church Furniture*, 7/6 net. With 121 illustrations.

Poetry and Drama.

- Caine (H.), *The Christian. A Drama in Four Acts*.
Gibson (W. W.), *The Stonefolds. A Play*, 2/ net.
Hankin (St. J.), *Three Plays with Happy Endings*, 3/6 net.
Longfellow (H. W.), *Evangeline: a Tale of Acadie*, edited with Introduction and Notes by J. W. Cousin, 8d. In the *Temple English Literature Series*.
Newman (Cardinal), *The Dream of Gerontius*, 1/ net. No. 13 in *Heart and Life Booklets*.

History and Biography.

- Allegations for Marriage Licences issued by the Commissary Court of Surrey between 1673 and 1770, transcribed and edited by A. E. Bax. With an Appendix of Allegations discovered whilst the MSS. was passing through the press.*
Baddeley (W. St. C.), *A Cotteswold Manor: being the History of Painswick*, 10/6 net.
Beatty (H. M.), *Education in a Prussian Town*, 1/3. Account of a visit to Wiesbaden.
Browne (H. A.), *Bonaparte in Egypt, and the Egyptians of To-day*, 10/6 net.
Gleig (Rev. G. R.), *The Life of Robert, First Lord Clive*, 2/6 net. Second Edition. For former notice see *Athen.*, Oct. 21, 1848, p. 1053.
Kasasis (N.), *Greeks and Bulgarians in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, 2/3. An open letter to Sir Charles W. Dilke.
Kiehl (A. L.), *Napoleon's Men and Methods*, translated by J. McCabe, with a Preface by O. Browning, 10/ net.
Mackie (J. D.), *Pope Adrian IV., the Lothian Essay*, 1907, 2/6 net.
Maguire (T. M.), *The Waterloo Campaign*, 3/ net.
Richardson (Mrs. A.), *The Lover of Queen Elizabeth*, 12/6 net. The life and character of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1533-88. Illustrated.
Ryley (M. B.), *Queens of the Renaissance*, 10/6 net. Illustrated.
St. John (C.), *The Wild Sports and Natural History of the Highlands*, 2/6 net. New Edition, with the Author's Notes and a Memoir by the Rev. M. G. Watkins. For former notice see *Athen.*, Nov. 21, 1846, p. 1183.
Victoria History of Berkshire, edited by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield and W. Page. Vol. II. For former notice see *Athen.*, Aug. 11, 1906, p. 161.
Widney (J. P.), *Race Life of the Aryan Peoples*, 16/ net. Vol. I. The Old World; Vol. II. The New World.

Geography and Travel.

- Anet (C.), *Through Persia in a Motor Car, by Russia and the Caucasus*, translated by M. Beresford Ryley, 16/ net. Contains 44 photographic illustrations.
Beckett (R. A.), *Romantic Essex*, 2/ net. Pedestrian impressions, second edition.
Map of Public Footpaths North and West of London, 2/ net.
Peixotto (E. C.), *By Italian Seas*, 12/ net. Illustrations by the author.

Guide Books.

- Southsea and Portsmouth at a Glance, edited by W. P. Watkins. A brief guide to this summer and winter resort.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Book of Games for School and Home, edited by E. Roberts, 1/3. Illustrated.

Educational Books.

- Schillings (Prof.), *A Practical Guide to Spanish Conversation, &c.*, translated and edited by F. Zägel, 2/6

Folk-Lore.

- Guerber (H. A.), *The Myths of Greece and Rome: their Stories, Signification, and Origin*, 7/6 net.

School Books.

- Edmunds (E. W.) and Spooner (F.), *The Story of English Literature*, Vol. II, 3/6; Readings in English Literature, Senior Course, 3/6; Intermediate Course, 2/6; Junior Course, 2/6. These volumes deal with the period 1625-1780.
Herford (O.), *The Peter Pan Alphabet*, 3/6. Pictures and rhymes.
James (J. H. P.), *The Rime of Time*, 6d. net. The chief events of English history in chronological order, arranged in rime and rhythm to assist in committing them to memory.
Knox (E. M.), *Bible Lessons for Schools: Genesis*, 1/6
Macmillan's Departmental Poetry Books, Infants, 2d.; Junior I., 4d.; Junior II., 5d.; Senior I., 5d.; Senior II., 5d. Edited by S. C. B. Edgar.
Methodical Arithmetic, Parts I. and III., edited by W. J. Greenstreet, 14d. each.

- Ward (Howard E.), *Helpful Notes on Nature Study: a Syllabus of Notes on Lessons for Schools*, 3/6 net.
Wise (A. W.), *Graduated Exercises on the Metric System*, Part I. Elementary, 2d.; Part II. Advanced, 3d.
Wyld (H. C.), *The Growth of English*, 3/6. An elementary account of the present form of our language, and its development.

Science.

- Allan (A.), *Matter and Intellect*, 5/ net.
Bruce (W. I.), *A System of Radiography*, with an Atlas of the Normal, 15/ net.
Card (F. W.), *Farm Management*, 8/6 net.
Gerhard (W. F.), *The Superintendence of Piping Installations in Buildings*, 4/6
Hunt (T. F.), *The Forage and Fibre Crops in America*, 9/ net.
Nelson (T. H.), *Clarke (W. E.) and Boyes (F.), The Birds of Yorkshire*, 2 vols., 25/ net. A historical account of the avi-fauna of the county.
Spitta (E. J.), *Microscopy, the Construction, Theory, and use of the Microscope*, 12/6 net.
Stonham (C.), *The Birds of the British Islands*, 7/6 net. In 20 Parts, Part VII., with illustrations by L. M. Medland. For former notices see *Athen.*, March 30, 1907, p. 386.
Tod (H.), *Diseases of the Ear*, 5/ net.
Waggett (E. B.), *Diseases of the Nose*, 5/ net.

Fiction.

- Cleeve (L.), *The Fool's Tax*, 6/3. The scene of the story is laid in Washington and Paris, among people of wealth and position.
Dawson (W. J.), *The Empire of Love*, 3/6
Dumas (A.), *The Brigand and the Horoscope; Sylvandire; Chauvelin's Will*, 2/6 net each; *The Crimes of the Borgias and Others*, 6/3. With 9 illustrations.
Firth (E. E.), *A First History of Greece*, 1/6. With 7 maps.
Grogan (W. E.), *The 10.12 Express*, 6/3. Concerned with a murder on the railroad.
Hueffer (F. M.), *An English Girl*, 6/3
Hutchinson (A. L.), *The Limit of Wealth*, 5/ net. A forecast of a crisis in the United States which begins in 1913.
Hyne (C. J. C.), *Kate Meredith*, 6/3. The story of a woman, businesslike, feminine and lovable. With illustrations by S. L. Wood and E. Tranton.
Lewis (A. H.), *The Throwback*, 6/3. A romance of the South-West of North America.
Lorimer (N.), *The Pagan Woman*, 6/3. The scene is laid in the Isle of Man, and presents a study of two women and an unworshipful professor.
Maartens (M.), *The New Religion*, 6/3. Deals with some of the medical fads and follies of to-day.
Rowlands (E. A.), *Pretty Penelope*, 6/3
Sims (G. R.), *The Mystery of Mary Anne*, and other Stories 3/6. Twelve short stories.
Warden (F.), *My Lady of Whims*, 6/3. Describes the love affairs of a capricious woman.

General Literature.

- Barnes (A. R.), *The South African Household Guide*, 3/6. Contains Hints on Plain Cooking, with Recipes; Useful General Hints, Medical Advice to Mothers, &c.; Household Work; Notes for Farmers, to which is added a Guide to Poultry-keeping, and Hints on Gardening. Fourth Edition.
Clapham (J. H.), *The Woollen and Worsted Industries*, 6/3. With diagrams and illustrations.
Downes (H. P.), *Life's Eventide*, 3/6. The object of this book is to provide some solace and inspiration to those in declining years.
Golden Sayings (The) of the Blessed Brother Giles of Assisi. Translated and edited by Father P. Robinson, 6/3
Howarth (W.), *Our Banking Clearing System and Clearing Houses*, 3/6 net. Fourth Edition.
Howe (F. C.), *The British City*, 7/6 net. The beginnings of Democracy.
Hundred and Third Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the year ending March, 1907, 1/3. With Appendix and a List of Subscribers and Benefactors.
Orr (J.), *The Wrongs of Women*, 9d. net.
Royal National Directory of Scotland, 1907, 50/3. With new map.
World's Classics: Ruskin's *Sesame and Lilies*, The *Ethics of the Dust*; Fielding's *Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon*; Smollett's *Travels through France and Italy*; Butler's *Analogy of Religion*; Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, translated by C. Jervas, 2 vols., 1/ net each.
York Library Series: An Egyptian Princess, by G. Ebers; Voltaire's *Zadig* and other Tales; Coleridge's *Lectures and Notes on Shakespeare*; Hooper's *Waterloo*, 2/ net each.

Pamphlets.

- Annals of Mathematics, 1906-7, edited by O. Stone, M. Bocher, W. E. Byerly, F. S. Woods, E. V. Huntington, and G. A. Bliss. Second Series, Vol. VIII No 4.
Calendar to Cambridge Wills proved in Vice-Chancellor's Court, 1501-1765, 5/ net.
Catalogue of the Autograph Manuscripts and other Remains of Thomas Chatterton now in the Bristol Museum of Antiquities, edited by W. R. Barker, 6d. With notes, facsimiles, and other illustrations.
John Rylands Library Manchester, a Brief Historical Description of the Library and its Contents; Catalogue of an Exhibition of Books and Broadside illustrating the Early History of Printing, 6d.; Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, Vol. I. No. 5, 1/ net.
Memorials of Linnaeus, 3d. A collection of portraits, manuscripts, specimens, and books exhibited to commemorate the bicentenary of his birth, in the British Museum (Natural History).
Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, for the Year ending March 31, 1907, 9d.
Röckel (S.), What does Richard Wagner really concerning the Origin of his Nibelungen Poem, and how does he interpret it? 1853-1903, translated by C. de C. Farrish, 1/ net.

Schuster (E.), *The Promise of Youth and the Performance of Manhood*, 2/6. A statistical inquiry into the question whether success in the examination for the B.A. degree at Oxford is followed by success in professional life.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art.

Desaint (A.), *Les Trois Cents Tons du Peintre en Bâtiment*, 2 vols., 60fr.

Guédy (H.), *Décorations Peintes pour Devantures et Intérieurs de Magasins*, 40fr.

Philology.

Schamberger (M.), *De P. Papinio Statio verborum novatore*, 3m.

Science.

Föppl (A.), *Vorlesungen üb. technische Mechanik*, Vol. V. Die wichtigsten Lehren der höheren Elastizitätstheorie, 10m.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

MR. B. H. BLACKWELL, of Oxford, will publish in October a poem by Dr. T. H. Warren entitled 'The Death of Virgil, a Dramatic Narrative.' The piece, which attempts to picture the last days and hours of the Roman poet, is based on a study of his works, including the doubtful minor poems which go by his name, and the traditional 'Lives' and notices by Suetonius and others.

MR. UNWIN will publish before long a volume entitled 'Mid Pleasures and Palaces,' by Miss Mary Landon, author of 'How the Garden Grew.' It is a book of the same type as 'The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen,' but the scene is laid in the Far East, first in Bangkok, and later in Japan. The book will be illustrated by photographs of the places described.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN's list of forthcoming books is full of interesting items. It includes 'William Allingham: a Diary' concerned with the last ten years of his life; the long-expected 'Reminiscences of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff'; 'The Philosophy of Common Sense,' by Mr. Frederic Harrison; 'The Soul of the World,' by Mr. H. Fielding Hall, who may be expected to treat the vital principles of Buddhism in a style worthy of his former books, and Tennyson's works in the "Eversley Series," with notes by himself, edited by his son. We have already referred to the two important volumes of essays by Acton which will be edited by the Rev. J. N. Figgis and Mr. R. V. Lawrence.

A NEW volume of classified quotations is to be published shortly by Miss Dorothy J. Trevaskis entitled 'Quotations for the Pulpit.' It will give, under alphabetical heads, appropriate passages for use by speakers and preachers, "from the best writers only." It will have a preface by the Bishop of Southampton, and be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MESSRS. F. V. WHITE & Co. have now in the press a new novel entitled 'Phantom Figures,' by Mr. F. Dickberry, the author of 'The Storm of London.'

A NOTABLE addition to Messrs. Bell's "York Library," to be published next Wednesday, is a new and revised edition of Ranke's 'History of the Popes.' Miss Foster's translation has been followed in the main, but it has been thoroughly revised, and the chapters on Pius IX. and the Vatican Council have now been translated for the first time.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish immediately Dr. von Ruville's 'Life of William Pitt the Elder,' with an introductory essay by Prof. Hugh E. Egerton. The book is in three volumes, and is the first elaborate biography that has appeared of Chatham.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, U.S., are publishing a book by Mr. Henry C. Shelley on 'John Harvard and his Times.' It appears that no biography has yet been made of the young graduate of Cambridge who founded another great university across the seas.

HUMOROUS books from the pens of Sir Francis Burnand, Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop, and Mr. T. W. H. Crosland are to be published this season by Messrs. Sisley.

THE diligent American student of history, whose study of our archives has been so noticeable in recent years, has scarcely been such a familiar figure during the past summer. Amongst those, however, who have revisited the British Museum or the Record Office are Profs. Chas. Gross, C. H. Hull, and C. M. Andrews, the last to put the finishing touches to his 'Guide to American Documents in British Archives.' Prof. C. Haskins has been chiefly at work in France for his study of the early Anglo-Norman relations. Dr. R. B. Merriman and Dr. J. F. Baldwin, who have published valuable researches in this country, have also been here again with other Americans busy with literary or economic subjects. Amongst younger students two recently sent over by Prof. Adams, of Yale, will be engaged for some time with studies of the Exchequer tax-rolls and Bracton's MSS. respectively.

THERE is to be a Chelsea historical pageant next year, and the executive committee have issued a statement of their plans, which include such figures and details as Caesar, Sir Thomas More, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth at the Manor House, Charles I., Charles II. and the founding of Chelsea Hospital, Doggett's Coat and Badge, and George II. visiting Ranelagh Gardens in 1749.

CHRISTOPHER HARE is publishing almost immediately with Messrs. Harper another volume on fifteenth-century Europe. The central figure—giving the title to the book—is Louis XI. of France. The period covered embraces the appearance of Joan of Arc, the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, and the death of Edward IV. of England.

MR. EVELEIGH NASH will publish

next Thursday Mr. Douglas Sladen's new book entitled 'Queer Things About Persia,' in which he has been assisted by Mr. Eustache de Lorey, who for two years was attached to the French Legation at Teheran, and visited places to which the ordinary tourist cannot get access.

DETAILS are forthcoming as to the contents of the Spöelberch de Lovenjoul bequest to the French Institute. With three or four exceptions it comprises all the MSS. of Balzac's novels, some bound and others in a loose state, and many covered with coffee stains; the greater number are accompanied by the printer's "proofs." The collection of Théophile Gautier contains all his works except two articles dating from 1836, and includes 800 letters, drawings in water colours and otherwise. Of Sainte-Beuve there are 3,000 letters, the unpublished manuscript of 'Arthur,' and an annotated example of the 'Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe.' There are also a "journal intime" and fragmentary pieces by George Sand, as well as numerous documents concerning Mérimée, Lamennais, and others.

DR. HAMY communicated to last week's meeting of the French Académie des Inscriptions an interesting paper on a 'Livre de la Description des Pays,' which is the earliest geographical treatise of importance yet discovered. It is the work of Gilles de Bouvier (dit Berry) who was "hérald d'armes" to Charles VII., and travelled extensively "du Sinai au cœur d'Irlande" from 1440 to 1448. It has not yet been printed, but Dr. Hamy is preparing it for publication, and proposes to add to it certain geographical documents, little known or unpublished such as the "Itinéraire de Bruges."

THE death at the early age of thirty-seven is announced from Berlin of the talented writer Wilhelm Holzamer. He was at one time librarian of the Grand Duke of Hesse, but the last years of his life were devoted entirely to literature. He wrote several volumes of lyrics, and a number of novels which were much appreciated by thoughtful readers, though they did not command a sensational success. He also contributed essays and criticisms to many of the foremost German papers.

AMONG Parliamentary Papers issued since the Prorogation are Board of Education, Supplementary Regulation for Secondary Schools in England (price 4d.); The Report of the President of Queen's College, Cork, for 1906-7 (price 24d.); and several Acts of Parliament, published this year with unusual punctuality, such as the important Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, passed in August after a long incubation in the time of Mr. Balfour's Ministry.

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to Educational Literature and School-Books.

SCIENCE

The History of the Geological Society of London. By Horace B. Woodward. (The Society.)

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, which is about to celebrate the centenary of its foundation, took its origin in what Sir Humphry Davy, one of its founders, described as "a little talking Geological Dinner Club." It was on November 13th, 1807, that a party of eleven friends, interested in a rather novel department of natural knowledge, dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and then and there established the Society. The founders were men of exceptional intelligence, strong-minded and far-sighted, and what they had in view on this occasion we know exactly, for a record of their proceedings has come down to us. They desired to bring geologists into personal relation with each other, and to stimulate their zeal by mutual intercourse; they hoped to facilitate the communication of new facts, and were anxious to ascertain what was known and what was unknown in their science, with the view of determining the direction in which research should be undertaken; and they even cherished the hope of securing uniformity in geological nomenclature. Success waited upon their venture, and from that little dinner party there has grown, in the course of a century, a society of first rank in science, with a roll of nearly 1,300 fellows.

In view of the Centenary, the Council decided some time ago to publish a history of the Society, and entrusted the preparation of the work to Mr. Horace B. Woodward, of the Geological Survey. It could hardly have been placed in fitter hands—certainly in none more sympathetic. Mr. Woodward, before he became attached to the Survey, held office in the Society, having been appointed in 1863; and moreover his father had official relations with the Society as far back as 1839. The author consequently writes with much personal and familiar knowledge. Moreover, in quest of material he has not only consulted the long series of publications of the Society, but has also perseveringly ransacked the minute-books and other documents in its archives. In this way he has managed to get together a great amount of interesting information about the foundation and early history of the Society, and he has handled the matter with much judgment. It was a sensible thing, for instance, to treat the first fifty years of the Society's existence with far greater fullness than the subsequent period; for there is something fascinating to most geologists about the doings of those early days, and the men who took part in them. The biographical element, enlivened with many a touch of humour, is conspicuous in Mr. Woodward's volume, and the fine collection of portraits is specially welcome. The frontispiece, con-

tributed by Prof. Garwood, is a full-length portrait in colours of Dr. Buckland at about the age of sixty, with his famous blue bag, from the oil painting by Richard Ansdell, now in the Society's rooms in Burlington House.

Before the young society had been in existence a couple of years, a feeling of hostility was awakened in the Royal Society. Sir Joseph Banks, the President of that august body, severed his connexion with the aspiring little association, into which he had been elected at his own request—a step which he took on the ground that it had deviated from its original principles, though it is not easy to understand the nature of the alleged deviation. Overtures for reconciliation were made, but made in vain, by Mr. Greenough, an able, businesslike man who was President of the geologists. Evidently the spirit of jealousy was abroad. The Right Hon. Charles Greville, a son of the Earl of Warwick, who formed the famous Greville collection of minerals now in the British Museum, suggested that the Geological should co-operate with the Royal Society as an "Assistant Society for the advancement of Geology"; but when this suggestion came up for discussion at a special general meeting, the men of the hammer proved to be an independent set, stoutly refusing to take so subordinate a position. This independence led Mr. Greville and Sir Humphry Davy to resign, the latter, however, only temporarily. But whatever suspicion may have existed at this time in the Royal Society, ample amends were afterwards made to the geologists; and even at as early a date as 1824, when they were about to apply for a charter of incorporation, their application was supported by the Royal Society. The young society had, indeed, the good fortune to be governed by men of great ability; and it is related that Playfair of Edinburgh, on looking at the list of the newly elected Council in 1816, remarked that "it was a Council fit to govern the world"!

Although the Geological Society originated as a dining club, its rapid growth soon rendered it desirable to abolish the practice of having a formal dinner for the members at each meeting. In 1824, however, a select Dining Club, limited to forty members, was formed, and this has continued in existence to the present time. Some of the after-dinner proceedings in the early history of the Club form amusing reading in the light of the manners of scientific men to-day. Thus we learn that at its second dinner Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Lyell explained that an experiment had been made with the view of testing the popular notion that toads could live for long periods enclosed in cavities of rock. Several toads had been imprisoned, and it was proposed to open some of the cavities each year. The president at this time was the famous Dr. Buckland, Professor of Geology at Oxford, and afterwards Dean of Westminster. The discussion about the toads is

thus officially recorded in the minute-book:—

"The President bets Mr. Warburton two bottles of champagne to one, that at the end of one year from the time of enclosing, one toad will be found alive.

"Mr. Warburton also bets the President a bottle of champagne that no toad will be found alive at the end of the second year.

"Mr. Taylor bets Mr. Stokes a bottle of champagne that at the end of one year one of the toads will be found alive; also another bottle that one will be found alive at the end of two years; and another bottle that one will be found alive at the end of three years.

"Mr. Warburton bets Mr. Taylor four bottles to one that none of the toads will be found alive at the end of four years."

The "Mr. Warburton" here referred to was Henry Warburton, an active member of Parliament, who rendered much service to science by bringing in the Anatomy Bill, and is well known to geologists by his original description of the Bagshot Sands.

There have not been wanting in the history of the Geological Society certain controversial matters which needed delicate handling on the part of the historian, and Mr. Woodward is to be congratulated on the tact which he has displayed in dealing with such thorny subjects. Of all controversial matter, the most protracted and the most painful was that of the Cambro-Silurian classification, the cause of much bitterness between Sedgwick and Murchison—a subject which Mr. Woodward has felt bound to enter into at some length. Nor could the historian omit reference to the vexed question of the succession in the North-West Highlands, virtually set at rest by the penetration of Prof. Lapworth. Many other questions even more important scientifically, and certainly more popular, have from time to time been fought out in the Society's meeting-room; witness the discussions on the geological antiquity of man, on the Ice Age, and on the dawn of life. All these necessarily receive treatment, more or less full, in the pages of the history, where also a multitude of other geological questions find brief mention.

The author has a wide knowledge of geological literature and a happy knack of condensation, so that he manages dexterously to hit off the character of a paper or a discussion in a few lines; yet with this economy of language he never fails to add a word in praise of any work which is worthy of even slight commendation.

The Geological Society, under Sir Archibald Geikie, who has the distinction of occupying the presidential chair for a second period, is looking forward to the reception of a large and distinguished gathering of geologists from all parts of the world in celebration of the above-mentioned Centenary at the close of this month. As a prelude to this scientific festival, the issue of Mr. Woodward's 'History' is peculiarly appropriate.

The New Physics and its Evolution. By Lucien Poincaré. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

IN this book, which forms the ninetieth volume of the publishers' very useful "International Science Series," M. Poincaré deals with nearly the whole range of physics, the phenomena of magnetism being almost the only important study omitted from its scope. After an introduction, to which we shall return later, the author devotes some thirty pages to an account of the changes which have lately taken place in the science of measurement, and dwells with pardonable pride upon the immense progress that science has made since the days when its votaries were content with merely qualitative experiments. From this he passes to what he calls the 'Principles of Science,' and deals with the conservation of energy, the question of entropy, and thermodynamics. He next brings us to the consideration of the solid, liquid, and gaseous states of matter, in which he touches upon Sir William Ramsay's rare gases of the atmosphere and the so-called liquid crystals of Prof. Lehmann, and upon the new theories of solution and electrolysis. A chapter on the ether is followed by one upon the related subject of wireless or ether telegraphy; and then we find ourselves in full discussion of the theory of electrons as set forth under the various heads of electrical conductivity in gases, ionization, the cathode and other rays, and the radio-active substances, concluding with an excellent chapter on the relations between ether and matter. A few pages on the future of science close the book.

The compression of so many subjects into a space of little more than 300 pages is in itself a feat of which few living men would be capable; but our wonder at this deepens when we observe the means by which it is effected. M. Poincaré has designedly abandoned the mathematical analysis, and the diagrams, equations, curves, and graphs, which are supposed to make the matters he treats of more intelligible to beginners, and throughout uses the plainest and simplest language possible. The result is that the general reader has brought within his grasp almost all the discoveries in physics of the last fifty years; and while these are presented to him in a form which he requires no previous equipment to understand, they should leave on his mind a vivid picture of modern physical science, of which future study will only fill in the details. Nor is all this done at any sacrifice of accuracy. Alike from his position as one of the Inspecteurs Généraux de l'Instruction Publique, and as a member of one of the most distinguished family of mathematicians which France has given to the world, M. Poincaré has grown up in the atmosphere of the studies he here chronicles, and it is astonishing how few are the points in which his narrative is susceptible of correction. The erroneous statement that helium has been liquefied, and an unmarked discrepancy between Prof. Rutherford's earlier and later state-

ments as to the number of particles per second expelled by radium, are the only slips of importance that we have been able to detect; and in both these cases the error has been rectified in a foot-note by the editor.

The more general considerations of the author have been confined, with rare self-restraint, to the few pages of introduction and conclusion mentioned in our rapid summary. Here, while deprecating the view, much encouraged by the daily press, that all physical science has been cast into the melting-pot by the recent discoveries—a view which M. Poincaré shows with great precision might have been taken with equal justification a century ago—he allows it to be plainly seen that in his eyes the electronic theory, now regarded with almost superstitious veneration in some quarters, is but a working hypothesis, useful indeed for the present, but destined in the future to be superseded. At the same time he hints that there is an apparently ineradicable tendency in the minds of physicists to refer all physical phenomena to one common source; and although he does not appear to look with favour on those who with this aim would make mechanics a branch of electricity, he permits a hope to escape him that this may one day be realized. For the rest, he is so far removed from academical prepossessions as to predict that the great discoveries of the future, as of the past, will be made by undistinguished seekers after truth, working in silence and with very trifling means, although he puts in a plea for well-equipped laboratories and highly trained scholars by whom their discoveries may be checked and made fruitful for mankind in general. The example of a whole string of long-neglected geniuses, of which Pierre Curie is perhaps the latest instance, shows us that this is a view of the case too often overlooked.

The present volume is a translation of the French original, which was published last year, and has had, we believe, a rapid and increasing success in France. The English of the translation is both readable and well chosen, and the book has been carefully prepared for the press, with an excellent table of contents and indexes, absent, according to the usual practice, from the French version. The editor of the series has done his work with discretion, and his comparatively few notes are useful in supplying needed definitions and in bringing the book up to date. The substitution of "metres" for "microns" in a reference to the infra-red rays of Rubens is one of the few misprints we have noticed in a work which may be read with pleasure as well as profit.

Thought and Things: a Study of the Development and Meaning of Thought or Genetic Logic. By James Mark Baldwin, Ph.D., Professor in the Johns Hopkins University. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—As the author occupies a distinguished place among psychologists, we opened this volume in the expectation of an intellectual treat; we close it with a feeling of disappointment.

Any one not accustomed to Prof. Baldwin's technicalities, especially to the peculiar significations which he attaches to many words of common usage, will find his 'Genetic Logic' exceedingly hard reading. What is Genetic Logic? The author truly says that "the term Logic has been variously used and variously abused"; but he finds it convenient to reduce the various kinds into three great classes, namely, "Formal Logic," called also the 'Logician's Logic'; 'Dialectical Logic,' called also the 'Metaphysician's Logic'; and 'Genetic Logic,' called also the 'Knower's Logic.' The last of these is the special subject of the present treatise; but, by way of introduction, the author devotes a few words to the two former. Speaking of Symbolic Logic, which he rightly identifies with Formal Logic in general, he says that the interest of exactness

"is fulfilled by the use of meaningless symbols instead of words: symbols which, by reason of their rigid neutrality, present no temptation to the user to import into them any irrelevant connotation."

This is not strictly accurate. In logical formulæ (syllogisms included) the individual symbols x , y , z , &c., are not meaningless; on the contrary, they are supposed to bear, for the time being, any meaning we please to give them within the limits of our definitions or conventions; but formulæ and symbolic operations sometimes lead automatically to meaningless combinations and statements for which our definitions have not provided. These abnormal statements usually indicate some ambiguity or inconsistency in our assumptions. By "meaningless symbols" the author must mean arbitrary symbols—symbols of which the meaning varies with the problem or investigation.

After a few words about the limitations (from his point of view) of Formal Logic, he points out the limitations and defects of the "Dialectical Logic," or the "Metaphysician's Logic," and he singles out Hegel's system as an extreme example. "So far as psychology is concerned," he says, "it is plain that Dialectical Logic does not escape the charge of making assumptions." But can any kind of logic dispense with assumptions? Whether the assumptions are well founded is another question. When from the datum A we infer (either deductively or inductively) the conclusion B, do we not assume, as a matter of memory and experience, that A is never true without B being true also? In every kind of inference do we not assume that, in similar circumstances, our future experience will certainly or probably resemble our past? Even in the simple assertion that two apples plus three apples make five apples, do we not assume that the words used always convey the same meaning, and that we correctly remember that meaning? As a matter of fact, the assumption here as regards memory is not absolutely certain, for lapses of memory, especially in young children, extend sometimes to points as elementary as the one cited. Prof. Baldwin says that "the dialectical procedure ends by distorting the processes of thinking by the very weight of the load of responsibility placed upon them," and that "it constantly commits the genetic 'Fallacy of the Implicit'" which violates one of the canons of his "Genetic Logic." This canon asserts that

"no psychic event is present unless it is actual. The Fallacy of the Implicit or Potential consists in treating something as implicitly or potentially present when it is not actual: so the fallacy of finding implicit logical process in the prelogical modes or a 'Potential' self in the impersonal modes."

The meaning of the canon does not appear to us very clear. It should be supplemented by some concrete illustrative example; but of such examples Prof. Baldwin is throughout exceedingly chary. This is a serious defect in his book, and one irritating to a conscientious critic. What would a mathematician say of an elaborate treatise on geometry nearly destitute of illustrative diagrams? A student or teacher of psychology should—better than any other student or teacher—know that a few familiar examples would convey his meaning more clearly than pages of abstract definitions and explanations. In the present case the reader is arrested on the threshold by the difficulty of understanding what it is exactly that this "Genetic Logic" is supposed to discuss. Prof. Baldwin divides Genetic Logic into two parts—Functional Logic and Real Logic. Functional Logic he defines as the "Science of the Process and Procedure of Knowledge," consisting (1) of "General Process: Genetic Theory of Knowledge and Thought (Experimental Logic)," and (2) of "Special Procedure: Methodology of the Sciences." Real Logic he defines as the "Theory of Realities as known," consisting (1) of the "entire body of Truths of Science," and (2) of the "Genetic Theory of Reality." These definitions, divisions, and subdivisions are rather confusing; but lest we should be unwittingly doing the author an injustice, we will quote his detailed explanations, as he gives them two or three pages further on. Speaking of Genetic Logic, he says that

"it treats Thinking as a living, working principle in the world, doing the work it is meant to do, and constituting a strain in the movement of the universe of things which science and philosophy aim to understand. It is 'genetic' because it does not deny nor neglect the progressive movement and development which mind and nature, in certain of their most conspicuous aspects, together show. It is, therefore, not the 'Logician's Logic,' nor yet the 'Metaphysician's Logic'; but it is truly, and in the first place, the 'Knower's Logic'—the normal operation of that function by which the knower comes into what for him is valid apprehension of the world, society, the system of things, and by which he is able so wonderfully to react upon, provide for, estimate, reason about and contemplate the things that are."

Some of our readers may find this quotation perfectly clear and intelligible; we confess we do not. In a vague and round-about kind of way it seems to assert that "Genetic Logic" (unlike Formal Logic) takes small account of rules and formulæ for correct thinking or as tests of validity, and that (unlike Metaphysical Logic) it does not proceed on a priori unprovable assumptions, but that, building on the foundations of observation and experience, it aims at tracing the genesis, progress, and development of the thinking faculty in general. But if this is Prof. Baldwin's meaning, we do not see in what respect "Genetic Logic" differs from what we commonly understand by psychology. One of the great evils of modern philosophy is this needless multiplication of technical names. It is no exaggeration to say that at least nine-tenths of those introduced within the last fifty years might with advantage be thrown overboard.

We have said that the scarcity of concrete illustrations is a serious defect in this book. These are not wholly lacking, however. We have a very curious one on p. 28, in the shape of a diagram "to illustrate the conceptions connoted by the terms 'genetic,' 'progression' and 'mode.'" A kind of "expanding cone" illustrates the "developing psychic life as a whole," and

"its genetic character is indicated by the increase in size, which no single cross-section.....nor series

of cross-sections, can represent. For the continuous growth.....could not be expressed in such cross-sections, and, moreover, no simple cross-section—without that thickness which means genetic change—is, as a matter of fact, possible."

The diagram referred to in this quotation does not appear to us to make the author's meaning any clearer; so we omit the diagram and also a few words which have no *raison d'être* without it. Towards the end of his book Prof. Baldwin again endeavours to illustrate his meaning by means of a diagram—this time to show the dualism between mind and body; but we do not find that the diagram sheds any light upon this impenetrable mystery.

We have so far dwelt mainly upon the defects of the volume, especially upon its general obscurity; but, in justice to the author, we must also draw attention to its merits. His style is not always obscure; he can write clearly when he chooses, as the following striking quotation shows:—

"The earliest determinations in the life of the child of what we may, in a psychic sense, call interests, are clearly the outcome of native and largely organic needs. We observe the infant lying on his back, taking in with serene neutrality the panorama of projective experience as it floats before him—light and shade, touch and sound, you, me, and it. All is neutral so long as nothing touches upon his appetites, instincts, native propensities, and organic susceptibilities. But as soon as something does so touch him, there is then a change; some element of experience at once stands out from the neutral panoramic movement, and is found to be fulfilling, stimulating, embodying, and determining of his interest. What takes place seems to be only the striking event whereby something, whatever it be, is taken out of its neutral setting and given some of that sort of meaning and value which attach to objects of interest."

Another example of Prof. Baldwin's simpler style is the following passage, which, however, we find, on the whole, more amusing than illuminating:—

"Singular individuation is, therefore, a form of special meaning—very special.....It is *this one determined as but one*. It has marks which determine it as itself alone and un-interchangeable with any other. 'John Anderson, my jo, John,' is its formula. It is, it is true, man, the general meaning, but it is a single and unique man who is determined as John. So far as John is made the schema to determine 'man,' he loses just that singular individuation, which the phrase 'my jo, John' brings out. But so far, on the other hand, as he is one of those cases whose 'particular' meaning illustrates the general 'man,' he is one among many.....Not only is John, 'my jo, John,' unique among known men, but no other like him could be discovered among all men."

We think the meaning here intended might be expressed more simply, if less picturesquely. Let M denote the class or general idea "Man," while M₁, M₂, M₃, &c., denote the individuals of that class. Then, if we denote any of these individuals, say, M₂, by a particular name J (for John Anderson), this name J, since by itself (unlike its synonym M₂) it suggests nothing of the class or general idea "Man," is a case of "singular individuation." But in thus paraphrasing we do not feel sure of our ground. Perhaps our symbolic interpretation of the author's meaning is wholly erroneous.

Prof. Baldwin's book has many interesting foot-notes which, as they contain comparatively few technicalities, and are written in an easy, lucid style, will be appreciated by many readers.

Two New Worlds. By E. E. Fournier d'Albe. (Longmans & Co.)—The author (who is already favourably known to the scientific public by his work on 'The Electron Theory') gives a hint in his title-page as to

what he means by "two new worlds," which sounds rather mysterious by itself. The new worlds are "the infra-world" and "the supra-world" respectively. Virtually these worlds were first opened to the study of men of science by the invention of the telescope and the compound microscope about the beginning of the seventeenth century; but it is to the improvements effected in these instruments during the last hundred years, especially in the latter part of the century, that we owe our greatly increased knowledge of the two worlds alluded to by our author.

At the beginning of his first part (that on the infra-world) he asks:—

"What guarantee have we that an instrument of much higher power than the microscope—an instrument as far superior to the microscope as the microscope is superior to the naked eye—may not reveal further worlds of hitherto unsuspected life, which may possibly be more difficult to destroy than the minute organisms of the pond?"

Starting with this suggestion, he gives the reins to a fruitful imagination, and draws graphic pictures of what may be going on in the realms of ultra-microscopy, and of what he calls infra-astronomy,

"which is obliged to acknowledge a dependence of the rate of revolution upon the mass of the revolving body, since the force is mainly electrical, and is not proportional to the masses, but to the charges."

Passing on to the other world of which he proposes to treat, the almost infinitely great, as the former is almost infinitely little, he explains that

"there must be a supra-world—a world of a higher scale, inhabited by beings for whom a trillion years are as a day, and the sun's life-period the shortest measurable interval of time."

Of course, all this is mere speculation; but the guesses of one who has followed the results of modern science with intelligence give rise to thought which may be interesting and even instructive. Our author has not failed to bring into his discussion the most recent astronomical theories, particularly the two galactic streams moving in different directions, which appear to be independently pointed at by the investigations of Prof. Kapteyn and Mr. Eddington, and which, he contends, are suggestive of some crisis. Altogether this book, if read with care and discrimination, will repay perusal.

Hygiene of Nerves and Mind in Health and Disease. By August Forel. Translated from the German by Austin Aikins. (John Murray.)—This volume rather belies its title, because only 120 pages deal with the hygiene of the mind, whilst 232 are devoted to a consideration of the nervous system in health and disease. Dr. Forel is Professor of Morbid Psychology at the University of Zurich and Director of the Burghölzli Asylum. He is therefore especially well fitted to deal with abstruse and debatable points in connexion with the nervous system. He explains many of its phenomena by the existence of a wave-like molecular movement, to which he gives the name of "Neurokym"; and he makes it clear that he sides with the party which holds that there is no mind without a brain, or, in other words, that for every inner process of the mind there is a corresponding nervous process in the neurones of the brain. The chapters devoted to the normal condition of the mind, brain, and nerves contain much common physiological knowledge expressed in simple language and aptly illustrated, but without anything particularly new. Much of the pathology of the nervous system as Dr. Forel sees it in Switzerland

appears to be due to the abuse of alcohol, which leads to the procreation of children with unstable nervous systems.

Dr. Forel considers the hygiene of the nervous system under the headings of nervous hygiene in general, hygiene of the inherited disposition, and pedagogics, or the nervous hygiene of childhood. The advice given under the first section consists of an exhortation to keep sober and lead a clean life. The hygiene of inheritance deals with regulation of the family and marriage at an age which would certainly be considered too early by the majority of authorities; whilst the hygiene of pedagogics is, for Dr. Forel, the adaptation of the systems of Pestalozzi and Rousseau as it is carried out in England by Dr. Reddie at Abbotsholme, and in Germany by Lietz at Ilsenburg, in the Hartz Mountains.

This volume of "The Progressive Science Series," under the general editorship of Mr. F. E. Beddard, is interesting (though it contains nothing strikingly new) as an exposition of the weak points in the education of a people like the Swiss, whom we are accustomed to think of as leading a less strenuous life than is common amongst the Germans, French, and English. It is of value as a contemporary record of these conditions by one who is well able to write it; but many of the suggestions offered for the improvement of present conditions are too impossible to be of much value. Dr. Austin Aikins has performed his task of translation well and faithfully, and there is a good index.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO. will publish shortly a book on 'Sewage Disposal Works,' by Mr. Hugh P. Raikes. The author is a well-known Consulting Engineer, who has had fifteen years' experience in the designing and construction of such work.

SOME rather interesting particulars have been published in Brussels about Bangwelo, one of the least known of African lakes. Its length is given as between 37½ and 47½ miles, and its breadth at about 50 miles. For a lake of such small dimensions it receives a large number of rivers, eight of which are named. The Luapula is the only stream flowing out of it, and this flows in a north-westerly direction to Lake Moero. The exact conformation of Bangwelo, or, to give it its new and shorter name, Bemba, varies considerably with the season, as it is liable to frequent floods and its banks are low. The peninsula of Kilubi, which is almost an island, as, where the lake does not intervene, it is cut off by marshes from the mainland, is uninhabited, but there are fifty-three villages, some containing a hundred huts, round the lake. Despite the swampy character of the district, it is said to be healthy for some Europeans, and the native population enjoys good health, excepting for occasional outbreaks of small-pox. The blacks, however, bury their dead close to the banks of the lake from which they draw their drinking water.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers are the Second Annual Report of the Meteorological Committee for the Year ended 31st March, 1907 (1s. 7d.); and the Report of the Progress of the Ordnance Survey up to the same date (3s. 9d.).

LADY HUGGINS has reprinted from *The Astrophysical Journal*, for private circulation, her "Appreciation" of Agnes

Mary Clerke, adding some account of her elder sister, Ellen Mary Clerke. Ellen wrote a volume of poems which (Lady Huggins thinks) have been undeservedly neglected, and contributed regularly to *The Tablet*, as well as occasionally to other journals, and, further, published two astronomical monographs on Venus and Jupiter. In a foreword, their brother, Mr. Aubrey St. John Clerke, Medallist of Trinity College, Dublin, speaks of their father, John William Clerke, who inspired them with an early taste for astronomy. Both sisters were born at Skibbereen in county Cork. Ellen died on the 2nd of March, 1906; Agnes on the 20th of January, 1907.

DR. PREUSS, assistant director of the Berlin Museum für Völkerkunde, who has returned from his Mexican journey, which he undertook for the Prussian Government, has brought with him some valuable collections. He has also gathered a number of myths and songs of the Mexican Indians among whom he travelled, which are likely to prove of interest to students of folk-lore.

DANIEL'S comet (d. 1907) passed its perihelion, according to Dr. Strömgren's ephemeris, on the 4th inst., and will be too near the sun to be visible until next month, when its brightness will have considerably diminished. M. Esclançon, observing it early last month with the great Bordeaux equatorial, describes it as having a brilliant nucleus surrounded by a very dense nebula about 5' in diameter, not symmetrical in form, but fan-shaped on the side opposite to the tail, which ramified off on the other side into several divisions, forming, as it were, seven independent tails, the outer ones much shorter than the interior. The comet was then near Aldebaran; it is now in the western part of Leo, the sun being in the eastern.

FINE ARTS

ARCHITECTURAL LITERATURE.

The Petit Trianon, Versailles. Part I. By James A. Arnott and John Wilson. (Batsford.)—The authors are to be heartily congratulated on both the conception and execution of their undertaking. No more useful work can be done than the complete and careful study of a particular building, and no better choice of subject could have been made. One of the most charming examples of the work of Jacques Ange Gabriel completed at the time and unaltered since, alike in the exterior and the interior, in the laying out of the grounds and the furnishing of the rooms, the Petit Trianon remains an almost perfect example of the purest and best work of the late eighteenth century in France—work which had much in common with that of the brothers Adam in England.

We have only before us the first of three parts to be published, but from this it is clear that the whole is to be treated in an exhaustive manner. Starting with the site plan, showing the surrounding grounds, we next have plans of each floor, elevations of each front, sections and details drawn to a larger scale, and photographs taken from many points of view. The interiors of the rooms are also fully shown with key and detail elevations, details of mouldings and sketches and photographs of points of special interest, such as the exquisite newel to the staircase. Finally the furniture is illustrated in a similarly thorough manner. The drawings are beautifully executed and

excellently reproduced, the plates of the carving and wrought metal work drawn to a large scale being particularly good, for they convey a capital impression of the effect, and fully explain themselves from a practical point of view. The authors are apparently from the north of the Tweed, at any rate many of the technical terms employed, such as "rybats," "mulling," and "haffite" sound strangely to southern ears. Beyond a few words explaining the aim of the work, there is no letterpress—an omission we regret. But this is our only grumble; for the rest we have nothing but praise, and shall look forward with much pleasure to the remaining parts.

The Principles of Architectural Design. By Percy L. Marks. (Sonnenschein.)—While it is certainly impossible to instil the power of design by the enunciation of principles, such exercises have their interest and even their uses, albeit their chief recommendation may lie in the fact that their serious consideration entails an intellectual exercise somewhat different in its nature from that called for by the ordinary work of a practical designer. Were it possible, general acceptance for any sound set of principles would do much to steady modern practice and secure that continuity of aim which is necessary for the production of a national style; but even so the extent of their utility would depend on the force of conviction behind them, as without conviction, reliance upon principles would merely produce sterility. The difficulty is that they are generally either too abstract to be practically useful, or, if less abstract, are less generally applicable.

Unfortunately we find the present work neither useful nor interesting. The principles here set forth do not seem to be based upon a careful study of the great works of the past, but rather to have been gathered in the author's journeyings through London suburbs. At any rate, while the principles are high sounding, the applications are extremely homely. The illustrations, both in choice of subject and in execution, are poor, while one of the very few good buildings included, King's Cross Railway Station, is only admitted after a half apology on account of its plainness. As an example of the author's method we may refer to fig. 37 "a severely practical elevation" of a house, not "in the slightest degree ornamental," while the next five figures are devoted to its development and improvement. Now the house as first shown, if built with nice materials, would not be bad, except for the absurd glazing divisions which are not inherent to the design, but each one of the "improvements" adds, to our thinking, something of vulgarity.

Essentials in Architecture. By John Belcher. (Batsford.)—This is another work concerned with architectural principles, but has nothing else in common with the volume just noticed. Excellently printed and generously illustrated with many beautiful photographs of well-chosen subjects, it is a pleasure to the eye. Perhaps it may be best described as a series of charming conversations on his chosen art addressed to the general reader by a veteran architect of great ability, deeply anxious to stimulate a higher standard of appreciation on the part of the public. Dividing the work into four main parts, entitled respectively principles, qualities, factors, and materials, Mr. Belcher discourses pleasantly on each, illustrating the points he makes by reference to well-known buildings.

It is easy enough to formulate principles which satisfactorily govern any particular

design. It is a very different and a much more difficult matter to arrive at a set of principles which are equally applicable to all. The author himself is not consistent in this matter. For instance, to take his first principle—Truth. The author writes:—

“Good architecture never deceives the eye even for a moment. Nothing must appear to be other than it is. There must be no false statement or suggestion.”

But a few pages further on he refers to old Newgate prison, and praises the disposition of the stone courses, which are smaller in the upper stage, by which

“a double advantage is secured—firstly, the upper stage itself is made to look higher than it really is, and secondly, the lower by contrast is made to look more imposing.”

In other words, the eye has been deceived by a false suggestion. Other instances could be given, but there is no need to labour the point. The interest of the book lies less in the correctness or otherwise of the principles formulated than in the intimate view of architecture presented, which is not that of the historian or the art critic, but of the practising architect.

Arms, Armour, and Alabaster round Nottingham. By George Fellows. (Saxton.)

—Mr. Fellows has produced a short work descriptive of some of the alabaster “altars” in the county of Nottingham. We wish that there could be some agreement made among archaeologists to abandon the misleading term “altar-tombs.” It is not, we believe, a phrase employed in the not infrequent late mediæval wills wherein direction is given for the erection of this style of monument. The far more appropriate expression “table-tomb” was then used, and it would be a good thing to revive this term. The idea of a knight and his lady lying at full length on the top of an altar is, to say the least, somewhat unseemly.

The alabaster tombs described in this volume are those of the Sacheverells of Radcliffe-on-Soar, the Cliftons of Clifton, the Byrons of Colwick, the Strelleys of Strelley, the Pierreponts of Holme Pierrepont, Sir Robert Gouxhill of Hoveringham, Sir Robert Cokefield of Nuthall, Lady Anne Stanhope of Shelford, the Willoughbys of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, and the Tevery tomb in Stapleford Church. The letterpress supplies a careful, though brief description of all these monuments, with an outline account of the individuals which they represent. The large photographic plates of each are excellent of their kind, and are the work of Mr. A. J. Loughton and Mr. C. A. Ferneley. They make the book most desirable for all who are interested in costume and armour. We wish that Mr. Fellows could have added to the information current as to the English workers in alabaster. The short introduction is good of its kind, but adds little or nothing to the paper contributed by Mr. St. John Hope to *Archæologia* in 1891, and to his later contribution on the same subject to the *Archæological Journal* in 1901. The earliest known alabaster effigy is that of a knight in Hanbury Church, Staffs, which is considered to be circa 1290. The oldest one depicted in this book is that of Sir Robert Cokefield in Nuthall Church, which bears the words “IHC Nazaren” on the front of the basinet. There is a like inscription on the basinet of the effigy of Sir Thomas Wendesley in Bakewell Church, as well as on the knightly effigies of others who, like Sir Thomas, were killed at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. There is a contradiction in this book as to

the date of the Nuthall effigy. On the plate it is said to be of the year 1360, but the letterpress states that the knight here figured represented the county of Nottingham in Parliament in 1389 and 1392. The latest of this series is the tomb of Sir Henry Sacheverell, 1625.

The records of the borough of Nottingham show that this town enjoyed for a long period a considerable reputation for its skilful carvers in alabaster; these craftsmen were known by several names, such as “alabastramen,” “carvers,” “kervers,” and “image-makers.” Not only did these Nottingham artificers supply a great variety of beautifully executed monuments and reredoses of this material to English churches, many of which were far removed from the Midlands, but there was also a very large shipment of such work to various parts of France, and even to more remote districts. We notice, for instance, a well-preserved alabaster reredos in a church in Iceland, and an elaborate altarpiece in Ferrara, both of which are said to be of English execution. In June, 1371, payment was made to one Peter Mackeon of Nottingham of the balance of 300 marks for an altarpiece of alabaster made by him, and placed behind the high altar of the chapel of St. George, Windsor. The total price paid, for doubtless elaborate workmanship, amounted to nearly 5,000*l.*, according to the value of money in these days. It must have been of great size, for it required 10 carts, 80 horses, and 20 men to transport it to Windsor. The journey occupied seventeen days, and the expenses of transport were equivalent to about 720*l.* at the present time.

This alabaster, although chiefly worked at Nottingham, was obtained mainly from the quarries near the surface at Chellaston, a few miles south of Derby, and within that county. It was occasionally worked at Chellaston, but the material was for the most part conveyed to Nottingham by means of the Trent, which flows close to the quarries. This alabaster, now commonly called gypsum, is still largely quarried, but chiefly for the making of plaster. It is composed of sulphate of lime, and is soft and easily worked, but possesses the great advantage of hardening by exposure. A full monograph on the old alabaster carvings yet preserved throughout England remains to be accomplished: in competent hands it would prove a work of much value.

Fine-Art Gossip.

AN exhibition of the works of Mr. Arthur Melville will be held in the galleries of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts during this month and next. The “press day” was on Monday last.

THE Art Industries Exhibition, held by the Royal Dublin Society during Horse Show week, made an advance this year both in the number of the exhibits and the quality of the work shown. The classes included lace, embroidery, tapestry, wood-carving, enamelling, metal work, stained glass, mosaic work, and ornamental plaster work.

It is announced that M. G. Vogt, the director of the “travaux techniques” at the Sèvres manufactory, has discovered the secret of the famous *pâte tendre*, which is to-day in such demand among collectors. For many years attempts have been made to this end, and at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 a number of specimens in *pâte tendre* were much admired, but it was generally acknowledged that the whole secret had not

been discovered. M. Vogt now claims to have done this, and states that his process is reserved for an international exhibition of ceramics to be opened in London; after which the whole of it will be revealed to the world.

THE death is announced from Munich of the landscape painter Prof. Karl Baur, sometime President of the Munich Kunstgenossenschaft.

MESSRS. JACK announce a new volume for children by Miss Amy Steedman. It is entitled ‘Knights of Art’ and consists of stories of the Italian painters, including twenty-four reproductions (sixteen of which are in colour) of their works copied by Miss Mary Steedman.

THE sculptor and illustrator Joseph Engel, whose death is reported from Munich, was for many years on the staff of that amusing paper *Simplicissimus*.

C. A. G. writes:—

“With regard to the dispute concerning a point in ‘Our Homeland Churches,’ I may note that the church referred to is Greensted—not East Greensted, which is in another county. There is a good account of the church in the current number of the Essex Archaeological Society’s *Transactions*, partly based upon the article in *The Builder*, but containing new matter.”

MUSIC

EDVARD GRIEG.

THE news of the death of Grieg, at Bergen, on Wednesday morning, was unexpected. He must have been making final preparations for the Leeds Festival, at which he was to conduct some of his works; also for the two concerts at Queen’s Hall which had been announced. It is only recently that he and his wife—who, like Clara to Robert Schumann, was a great help to her husband in his artistic career—had set, as it were, their house in order, bequeathing to the city of Bergen of which Grieg was a native, various books, letters, and autographs.

The composer was born June 15th, 1843; hence at the time of his death he had entered on his sixty-fifth year.

He was led by Ole Bull, the violinist, to study at the Leipsic Conservatorium, and spent four years there under Hauptmann and Richter for harmony and counterpoint, Rietz and Reinecke for composition, and Moscheles for pianoforte playing. Some few years back he gave an account of his student days. He was not in sympathy with his teachers; caring little for rules and formal theories, and feeling a power within him to express his thoughts and feelings in his own way. Then the freshness and charm of the national music of his romantic country exercised a powerful influence over him. Some musicians judge composers according to the compass of the works they produce. Chopin, who wrote only for the pianoforte, and Grieg, whose fame is owing to his many beautiful songs and characteristic pieces for pianoforte and also orchestra, are accounted by such of less importance than those who have written operas and symphonies. But the small works of Grieg which show originality and sincerity are in reality great. He paid several visits to England. At his first appearance in 1888 he played his minor Concerto at the Philharmonic Concert of May 3rd, and on the 16th of the same month he and his wife gave a most interesting recital. His last visit took place in May of last year, when he gave an orchestral

concert and a chamber concert at Queen's Hall. His life on the whole was uneventful. He appeared only at rare intervals in the concert room, and in his quiet home near Bergen probably spent his happiest hours.

Musical Gossip.

A NEW and interesting work by Dr. H. Walford Davies, organist of the Temple Church, was brought forward at the Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall on Thursday evening of last week. The title chosen is 'Holiday Tunes,' and the composer's object has been to depict the holiday feeling. He sets out his ideas in a suite of seven short movements, which are well varied, tuneful, and not lacking in geniality and humorous touches. A feature is the employment of a small piano. There is nothing boisterous about the music, which is more suggestive of a good-natured, serious man of middle age than of a lively youth prone to jokes and laughter. The orchestration is always effective, and the work, despite its light-hearted title, is equally scholarly and picturesque. Another novelty, heard at last Saturday's concert, was a Dance-Intermezzo by Sibelius, second of the set of three forming his Opus 45. In the introduction some tasteful colour effects are achieved by the employment of harp arpeggi against sustained wood-wind chords. Afterwards there is a pleasing section in waltz rhythm, the subject being allotted to cornets with the addition of strings pizzicati and trombones. Throughout, the music is bright and melodious. A new violin concert by Mr. F. C. Barker, thesecond harpist in the Queen's Hall orchestra, was produced on Tuesday evening. The three movements are effectively planned for giving good opportunities to the soloist; but, though the music is agreeably melodious, it has not very much body. The orchestration is interesting, the harp being employed at various points in an uncommonly effective fashion. Mr. Isidore Schwiller played the solo portions neatly and in good style.

NEXT week Messrs. Sisley will publish 'How to Appreciate Music,' by Gustav Kobbé, author of 'Wagner's Music-Dramas.'

COMING events cast their shadows before them. At the close of the year the 'Ring des Nibelungen' is to be given at Covent Garden in English. A pamphlet has been published by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel entitled 'What does Richard Wagner relate concerning the Origin of his Nibelungen Poem?' It consists of an extract from vol. iv. of Wagner's 'Gesammelte Schriften' and extracts from letters written by him to Liszt, Uhlig, and Röckl. Compiled by S. Röckl, they have been translated by C. Parrish. When the general public begins to understand all that is sung or declaimed on the stage, more interest will be taken in the poem and its meaning.

The autograph of Schumann's 'Neue Bahnen,' his last contribution to the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, which he founded, has been presented to the Vienna Brahms Gesellschaft. The *Neue Wiener Tagblatt* recently explained how it came into the possession of Brahms. On November 5th, 1853, Schumann sent the original document to Brahms's father, together with the following note:—

"Your son Johannes is highly esteemed by us, his musical genius has given us hours of rich enjoyment. In order to smooth the way for him at the outset of his career, I have publicly said what I think of him. You may then look forward with confidence to the future of this darling of the

Muses, and you may always be certain that I shall take the deepest interest in his welfare." After the father's death the document passed into the son's hands, and to the day of his death Brahms regarded it as his most sacred relic.

ABBÉ PEROSI has just completed a new oratorio, which is entitled 'The Soul,' and will be produced at Rome in the spring.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mox.—Sat. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

GARRICK.—*Fiander's Widow: a Comedy in Three Acts.* By Sydney Valentine and M. E. Francis.

THERE are plays the very merits of which produce irritation rather than satisfaction, just because these merits might have been greater. 'Fiander's Widow,' an adaptation of a novel prepared by the author and Mr. Sydney Valentine, is a case in point. Its first act is one of uncommon promise, and seems to foreshadow a representation of English rural life which, though it may not penetrate very deep into human nature, will yet avoid the vices of romantic idealization. The stage setting of this opening scene—a gabled farmhouse with red-tiled roof and flowering creeper—is perhaps a trifle too pretty; just as the garb of the farm hands is a little too clean, and their talk, with its quaint Dorset intonations, too elaborately humorous to give the impression of reality. But art may be permitted some exaggerations, and the authors will be readily pardoned by the playgoer weary of the artificialities of the average rustic idyll. For throughout this act, though the heroine is a beautiful woman pestered with suitors, and though the curtain falls on a proposal of marriage made and accepted, not a single word is uttered of what our stage knows as sentiment. Better still, we see two characters who have obvious foibles and failings in place of stock virtues. One of these characters, unfortunately—the woman—the authors lower after a while to the sentimental level; all the little traits which make her at first so weak, and therefore human, are allowed to disappear when she falls in love—and as a consequence the play greatly disappoints expectations. The other character—a shrewd old bachelor whose life of self-concentration has given him wisdom and strength of will as well as various eccentricities of manner—reveals more and more the sturdiness of his temper amidst the trivial complications of the widow's love-story, and his masterful personality alone saves the piece from degenerating into mere theatricality.

Just at first, however, Mrs. Fiander seems in the way of becoming no less interesting a type than her loyal friend and confidant, Isaac Sharpe. She belongs to that class of women who can charm men, yet find a difficulty in rebuffing unwelcome overtures, who behave sweetly,

but somewhat coquettishly to their social inferiors, and are surprised to find them taking advantage of such familiarity. She talks intimately, for instance, to her servants, and permits them to discuss her own private affairs, and then is annoyed because they disobey her orders; she argues or scolds where she should command. In fine, she lacks the instinct of authority, and so she is compelled to put up with impudence from her farm labourers, idleness from her maids, and offers of marriage from the local tradesmen. Now this sort of childish, helpless woman was worth portraying, and in the first act is admirably sketched, though it is a little difficult to believe that even Mrs. Fiander, whose experience of matrimony has been confined to a union with an old man of sixty, should regard a husband as little else than an efficient manager for her household. But no sooner have the playwrights made their young widow "propose" to old Isaac and secure his reluctant consent, no sooner have they shown her loving at first sight her betrothed husband's nephew, than she changes into the conventional heroine who has engaged herself to the wrong man. She is no longer a live woman with faults, but a lay figure in a sentimental imbroglia. It was not surprising, therefore, that on the first night of the play Miss Miriam Clements, who in all respects except accent happily realized the earlier Mrs. Fiander, found it impossible to be more than passive in the love-scenes, especially as her associate in these, Mr. H. Nye Chart, acted in the spirit of flamboyant romance.

Mr. Valentine furnishes the most memorable impersonation of his career. His Isaac Sharpe is a finished and carefully thought-out study. The man's gruff, but kindly manner, his practical mind, his slow, considered speech, his quiet sense of humour, his horror of matrimony are all illustrated without a semblance of over-emphasis, and in all the stagey passages in which Isaac keeps throwing the young couple together with a pretence of blindness the actor preserves a grim aspect of seriousness. A sketch of a charwoman as lachrymose as she is garrulous, contributed by Mrs. Calvert, affords welcome relief, but it is for Mr. Valentine's acting that 'Fiander's Widow' is worth seeing.

ADELPHI.—*Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch: a Comedy in Three Acts.* By Anne Crawford Flexner.

'MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH,' which is based on the book of the same name by Alice Hegan Rice, is one of the few successes of the present time. It was removed on Monday last from Terry's Theatre to the Adelphi, and retained deservedly the applause of playgoers. The full measure of American accent and intonation might have militated against a piece which is not always easy for an audience to hear and understand without some exercise of alertness. Such peculiarities of speech, however,

humorously emphasized by the leading members of the company, lend a kind of distinction even to commonplaces. Miss Louise Closser as Miss Hazy, the lugubrious bride of the gentleman who thought she could cook, illuminates her part by a remarkable treble. Mr. Frederick Burton, as her husband, Mr. Stubbins, gives a polished study of selfish oddity. With the ingenuous "Lovey Mary" (Miss Lottie Alter) we were not well pleased. She either has an unfortunate voice, or a habit of affectation which is distressing to the critical listener.

For Mrs. Madge Carr Cook (Mrs. Wiggs) the play is a veritable triumph. The homely comedy and evangelistic powers of the chief character might easily become wearisome, but she carries all before her with ease. Her performance establishes her position as an artist. The whole constitutes a vision of helpful and sunny domesticity.

NEW THEATRE.—*Her Son: a Play in Four Acts.* By Horace Annesley Vachell.

IF all the characters of 'Her Son' were as well drawn as the child who gives the piece its title, this revised form of it would be a great success. For Min is a genuine, well-bred English boy, to whose talk it is delightful to listen. But somehow Mr. Vachell never seems able to get at close grips with the other creatures of his invention; they masquerade in theatrical trappings, they act from far-fetched motives, they are for the most part sentimentalists, whose emotions do not ring true. Mr. Vachell's chief situation, that of his third act, should knock irresistibly at our hearts, for it represents a battle-royal of motherhood, a conflict of two women for the possession of a child. Crystal Wride, the actress, desires to recover the boy she deserted in his infancy, merely to use him as a means to retaining the affection of her husband. Dorothy Fairfax, who surrendered her lover to the actress, as being the mother of his child, and has adopted the illegitimate boy, though herself still unmarried and loyal to her old sweetheart, refuses to give him up because he has inspired in her passionate maternal affection. But the scene which should be moving brings no moisture to our eyes. It is skilfully enough engineered, but it does not carry conviction. The fault does not lie in a particular scene or character. It is the set of circumstances on which the story is based, taken as a whole, which convicts it of insincerity, for so viewed it appears as a fabric based on a false, because sentimental, conception of life. Sentiment plays a considerable part in human affairs, but with Mr. Vachell sentiment usurps too insistently the function of common sense. All this is the more regrettable because since her impersonation of "Dearest" in 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' Miss Winifred Emery has never been seen in a maternal rôle which allows her so much scope as Dorothy Fairfax. Miss Suzanne Sheldon interprets the romantic character of the

"actress" with abounding vigour. Mr. Kenneth Douglas as the hero is more virile and no less natural than Mr. Cyril Maude, who first took the part.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD, whose death took place on Friday week last, had established his position as a leading actor in the United States. In this country he was best known for his performance in 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' (1888), and the next year in 'Richard III.,' which he brought out at the now defunct Globe Theatre.

Mr. Mansfield was born in Heligoland on May 24th, 1857, and played in three of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. He went out to America in 1882, and began at the Standard Theatre of New York, as Dromed in 'Les Manteaux Noirs,' a long career of acting. In the next year he established his reputation as Baron Chevalier in 'A Parisian Romance,' and was the leading American exponent of many famous parts, such as Shylock, Henry V., and Brutus in Shakespeare, Peer Gynt in Ibsen's play, Cyrano in 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' and Captain Bluntschli in 'Arms and the Man.'

Mr. Mansfield often spoilt his real gifts by a tendency to stage tricks. Sufficiently startling were his ape-like agility and mows and mops and squeals in 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.' To Richard III. he assigned a complacent malignity and fiendish temper which were alike impressive and credible, and his whole production of the piece was a credit to his energy and enterprise. In both these London performances he was, however, hampered, in the one case by the rival rendering of Mr. Bandmann, in the other by disturbances said to be due to English jealousy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H.—R. G. B.—H. C. S.—M. C.—W. M.—W. F. P.—Received.
E. N.—Too late for insertion.

THE ATHENÆUM,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Is published every FRIDAY in time for the Afternoon Mail. Terms of Subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For Six Months, 7s. 6d.; for Twelve Months, 12s. 6d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union: For Six Months, 9s.; for Twelve Months, 15s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

AUTHORS' AGENTS	PAGE
AUTOTYPE COMPANY	256
BAGSTER & SONS	252
BELL & SONS	250
CATALOGUES	256
CHATTO & WINDUS	251
CONSTABLE & CO.	256
EDUCATIONAL	253
GREENING & CO.	258
HURST & BLACKETT	253
INSURANCE COMPANIES	252
LANE	253
LONDON LIBRARY	258
MACMILLAN & CO.	258
MAGAZINES, &C.	252
MISCELLANEOUS	254
NOTES AND QUERIES	253
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS	254
PRINTERS	256
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	253
RICHARDS	257
SALES BY AUCTION	254
SITUATIONS VACANT	253
SITUATIONS WANTED	254
TYPE-WRITERS, &C.	256
WARD & LOCK	255

MESSRS. BELL'S BOOKS.

HANDBOOKS OF THE GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

Edited by G. C. WILLIAMSON, Litt.D.

CHEAPER REISSUE.

Post 8vo, with 40 Illustrations and Photogravure Frontispiece. 3s. 6d. net each.

Messrs. Bell have decided to reissue this popular series at a cheaper rate, in order to bring it within the reach of a still wider public. The volumes will be issued at the rate of four every month, the first four being:—

BERNARDINO LUINI.

By G. C. WILLIAMSON, Litt.D.

LEONARDO DA VINCI.

By EDWARD MCCURDY, M.A.

GIORGIONE.

By HERBERT COOK, M.A.

REMBRANDT.

By MALCOLM BELL.

Further volumes will be announced.

UNIFORM WITH

BELL'S CATHEDRAL SERIES.

Fully illustrated. Crown 8vo, 1s. 6d. net.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

A Description of the Fabric and its Contents, with a Brief History of the Order of Knights Templars. By GEORGE WORLEY.

A NEW PRESENTATION EDITION OF IN TUNE WITH THE INFINITE.

By RALPH WALDO TRINE. Fcap. 8vo, printed on Japan paper, with a Portrait of the Author, and special binding and End Papers by Miss C. M. WATTS. [Ready Sept. 11.]

THE YORK LIBRARY

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 3s. net.

"A series of books which for attractiveness and handiness would take a lot of beating."—*Pail Mail Gazette*.
"These books should find their way to every home that owns any cultivation."—*Notes and Queries*.

NEW VOLUMES.

EBER'S EGYPTIAN PRINCESS.

Translated by E. S. BUCHHEIM. [Sept. 11.]

GOETHE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

('DICHTUNG UND WAHRHEIT.') Revised Translation by F. A. STEELE-SMITH. With an Introduction and Bibliography by KARL BREUL, Litt.D. Ph.D. 2 vols. [Shortly.]

HOOPER'S WATERLOO:

The Downfall of the First Napoleon: a History of the Campaign of 1815. New Edition. With Maps and Plans. [Ready.]

IRVING'S BRACEBRIDGE HALL; or, The Humourists.

[Sept. 11.]

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE POPES.

Translated by E. FOSTER. New and Revised Edition, with considerable Additions. 3 vols.

*. This edition has been revised by the latest German edition, and the Chapters on Pius IX. and the Vatican Council have been added.

VOLTAIRE'S ZADIG, and other Tales.

Translated by R. BRUCE BOSWELL, M.A. [Sept. 11.]

*. This volume contains Zadig, Babouc, Memnon, Candide, L'Ingenu, and other Tales.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York House, Portico Street, W.C.

Messrs. CHATTO & WINDUS announce

EARLY PAINTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS FROM THE VAN EYCK TO PIETER BRUEGHEL, THE ELDER.

By POL DE MONT, Director of the Royal Museum, Antwerp. With 50 Reproductions after the Original Paintings selected by the Author.

EARLY GERMAN PAINTERS FROM MEISTER WILHELM OF COLOGNE TO ADAM ELSHEIMER.

By MAX FRIEDLANDER, Director of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum, Berlin. With 50 Reproductions in Coloured Collotype after the Original Paintings selected by the Author.

The price of each of the above Works is £50 net; or ten payments of £5 5s. net each.

ITALIAN PAINTERS OF THE QUATTROCENTO AND CINQUECENTO.

By WILHELM BODE, General Director of the Royal Museums, Berlin. With 75 Reproductions in Coloured Collotype after the Original Paintings selected by the Author. £75 net; or fifteen payments of £5 5s. net.

Messrs. CHATTO & WINDUS, in announcing the above important volumes, have the privilege of first introducing to the English public the results of yet another advance in modern colour printing.

While in no way desiring to create the impression that these volumes are mere albums of pictures, however fine—they are, indeed, serious critical works written by three of the first modern critics, each a specialist in his subject—the Publishers may justifiably draw particular attention to the splendid series of reproductions accompanying each publication.

These plates are reproduced by a process of direct photographic collotype in colour, similar to the Medici Process, but, if possible, of yet greater delicacy. So delicate a matter, indeed, is the reproduction of pictures by this process, that the restricted numbers which can alone be printed, no less than the costliness of the materials, and the skill and time required in the handling of them, impose limitations that render the use of the process impossible for general "commercial work." While purchasers of the publications here offered will possess reproductions of the original paintings of a faithfulness and quality heretofore unknown, they are also assured in the possession of volumes of the utmost rarity. *Wherever possible, the reproduction is in the exact dimensions of the original painting.*

THE PUBLISHERS ALSO INVITE ATTENTION TO THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION, &c., GIVEN IN DETAIL IN A SPECIALLY PREPARED ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS, WHICH WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Messrs. CHATTO & WINDUS beg to notify that as the English Edition of the above-mentioned works is limited to One Hundred Copies of each—Fifty of which are for America—they cannot guarantee delivery. Orders will be executed in strict rotation as received, applicants for all three works having precedence over those for one only.

THE SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY. General Editor—Prof. I. GOLLANCZ, Litt.D.

The Shakespeare Library is published in Four Sections—viz.,

I. THE OLD-SPELLING SHAKESPEARE. Editor—Dr. F. J. FURNIVALL, with, in some cases, the late W. G. BOSWELL STONE.

III. THE LAMB SHAKESPEARE FOR THE YOUNG. Editor—Prof. GOLLANCZ, Litt.D.

II. THE SHAKESPEARE CLASSICS. A Series of Reprints embodying the Originals or Direct Sources of Shakespeare's Plays.

IV. "SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND." A Series of Volumes illustrative of the Life, Thought, and Literature of England in Shakespeare's Time; also a new and comprehensive Elizabethan Anthology.

Publication commences in September. Detailed Prospectus post free.

THE PARADISE OR GARDEN OF THE HOLY FATHERS.

Being Histories of the Anchorites, Recluses, Cenobites, Monks, and Ascetic Fathers of the Deserts of Egypt between A.D. CCL. and A.D. CCCC. circiter. Compiled by ATHANASIUS, Archbishop of Alexandria; PALLADIUS, Bishop of Helenopolis; SAINT JEROME, and others. Now Translated out of the Syriac, with Notes and Introduction, by ERNEST A. WALLIS BUDGE, M.A. Litt.D. D.Litt. Keeper of the Assyrian and Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum. 2 vols. extra crown 8vo (about 8½ x 5½ inches), with Frontispiece Reproductions from the Syriac MS., 15s. net.

SECOND IMPRESSION.

THE COURT OF THE TUILERIES, 1852-1870. Its Ceremonial, Splendour, Follies, Lapses, and Downfall; with Impressions of its Chief Personages. By LE PETIT HOMME ROUGE. Demy 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. net.

Athenæum.—"It appears to a hardened reviewer of such volumes of gossip and scandal to be by far the best which has appeared upon the Second Empire. It is the backstairs view of the history of a period in which the backstairs played the leading part."

THE SULTAN AND HIS SUBJECTS. By RICHARD DAVEY. NEW EDITION, Revised and partly Rewritten. With Photogravure Portrait. Demy 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. net. [September 26.]

Punch.—"Did I want to visit the East," quoth the Baron, "I would take my Davey—I mean, I should take my Richard Davey—with me, represented by 'The Sultan and his Subjects,' the Sultan now having become one of Mr. Davey's subjects."

THE CURSE OF THE ROMANOVs: a Study of the Reigns of Tsars Paul I. and Alexander I. of Russia, 1796-1825. By ANGELO S. RAPPOPORT, M.A. Ph.D., Author of 'A History of Russia' and other works. With Collotype Frontispiece and many other Illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, 16s. net. [September 19.]

That the title of this book applies with particular force to the period with which it deals, and that that period merits much attention in view of present events, will be clear when it is remembered that, whatever official historians may affirm, Tsar Paul I. was no Romanov, while Tsar Alexander I. died no man knows either when or where.

A LOWDEN SABBATH MORN. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. With numerous Illustrations by A. S. BOYD. NEW EDITION. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. [September 19.]

NEW FICTION.

MY LADY OF WHIMS. By FLORENCE WARDEN, Author of 'The House on the Marsh.' Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [Ready.]

THE MYSTERY OF MARY ANNE, and other Stories. By GEORGE R. SIMS. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. [Ready.]

THE PAGAN WOMAN. By NORMA LORIMER, Author of 'A Sweet Disorder.' Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [Ready.]

'The Pagan Woman' has its scene laid in the Isle of Man. It presents an accurate picture of Manx life and Manx superstitions before the rush of tourists made the Isle of Man lose its individuality.

THE CONQUERESS. By GEORGE OHNET, Author of 'The Iron-master,' 'Dr. Rameau,' &c. Translated by F. ROTHWELL. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [September 12.]

SHAKESPEARE'S SWEETHEART. By SARA H. STERLING. With 6 Coloured Illustrations, square crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [September 12.]

This book seeks to reconstruct in the form of a romance the story of Shakespeare's marriage with Ann Hathaway, and incidentally suggests several theories which are likely to give the book an additional interest, not only to the ordinary reader, but also to the Shakesperian student.

THREE SPEEDS FORWARD. By LLOYD OSBOURNE, Author of 'The Motormaniacs.' Crown 8vo, illustrated, cloth, 3s. 6d. [September 19.]

DAPHNE: a Pastoral of Italy. By MARGARET SHERWOOD. Small crown 8vo, cloth, with Coloured Frontispiece, 3s. 6d. [September 26.]

In this charming tale—a book to keep and to read again—Miss Sherwood offers to her readers as delicate and understanding an idyll of young love as they may wish to meet.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL STORY.

COPPER UNDER THE GOLD. By E. F. ALMAZ. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [September 26.]

'Copper under the Gold,' by E. F. Almaz, tells the story of an unconventional situation between a woman and a married man, in which the woman believes herself justified on the ground that Love is supreme. Time, however, teaches her that every debt contracted must some day be met, that every seed bears its own fruit, and that the power of the past never dies.

THE CABLE-MAN. By WEATHERBY CHESNEY, Author of 'The Tragedy of the Great Emerald.' Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. [September 19.]

Mr. Chesney's hero is a telegraphist in the great submarine cable service. The scene of the tale is on an islet in the Azores—but the heroine and sub-heroine are probably the most remarkable characters in this very remarkable book.

CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

Magazines, &c.

THE BUILDER (founded 1842), 4, Catherine Street, London, W.C., SEPTEMBER 7, contains—

THE DECORATION OF WESTMINSTER PALACE.
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (Annual Meeting).
LETTER FROM PARIS.
INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL MATERIALS BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
NOTES ON ESTIMATING (Builders' Column).
MODERN METHODS OF USING GAS (Student's Column).
ILLUSTRATIONS:—
"LE REVE DU POËTE": Sculpture.
STUDY FOR A CATHEDRAL INTERIOR.
POLESDEN LACEY, SURREY.
POYNERS END, HERTS.
MOSAIC FRIEZE FOR A TURKISH BATH.

From Offices as above (4d.; by post, 4½d.), at Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's Bookstalls and Bookshops, or of any Newsagent.

In demy 8vo, bound in buckram, printed on good paper with broad margins for Notes. Price 1s. 7s. 6d. net.

THE NEW (21st) VOLUME OF BOOK-PRICES CURRENT.

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT.

BEING A RECORD OF THE PRICES AT WHICH BOOKS HAVE BEEN SOLD AT AUCTION DURING THE SEASON OF 1907, WITH THE TITLES AND DESCRIPTIONS IN FULL, THE CATALOGUE NUMBERS, THE NAMES OF THE PURCHASERS, SPECIAL NOTES ON CERTAIN BOOKS, AND A VERY FULL INDEX.

By J. H. SLATER.

VOLUME XXI. FOR 1907.

"... 'BOOK-PRICES CURRENT' is published in Quarterly Parts for those who wish to receive early reports of the Sales. They are not sold separately, but must be subscribed for annually."

"... 'Book-Prices Current' is a trustworthy guide and a reference book of the greatest value."—*Athenæum*.

AN INDEX TO THE SECOND TEN VOLUMES IS NOW IN PREPARATION.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

EBENEZER PROUT'S WORKS.

Bound, each net, 5s.

HARMONY: its Theory and Practice. Twentieth Impression Revised and largely Re-written.

ANALYTICAL KEY TO THE EXERCISES in the Same. Net 3s.

COUNTERPOINT: Strict and Free.

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT AND CANON.

FUGUE.

FUGAL ANALYSIS.

MUSICAL FORM.

APPLIED FORMS.

THE ORCHESTRA. 2 vols.

AUGENER, Ltd., 6, New Burlington Street, and 22, Newgate Street.

Insurance Companies.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, SICKNESS,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, BURGLARY, AND
FIDELITY GUARANTEE RISKS

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £1,000,000.

Claims paid £5,000,000.

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

A. VIAN, Secretary.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, NOVEMBER 20, 1907.

All With-Profit Assurances previously effected, and then in force, will participate

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1835.

ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT.

Write for Leaflet on

NET COST OF ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited.

WORKS BY WILLIAM THYNNE LYNN.

ELEVENTH EDITION NOW READY, price Two Shillings net.

CELESTIAL MOTIONS:

A Handy Book of Astronomy.

Eleventh Edition. With 5 Plates.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S., Member of the British Astronomical Association, formerly of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich,

Author of 'Remarkable Comets,' 'Remarkable Eclipses,' 'Astronomy for the Young,' &c.

"Well known as one of our best introductions to astronomy."—*Guardian*.

EIGHTH EDITION, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence.

REMARKABLE ECLIPSES:

A Sketch of the most interesting Circumstances connected with the Observation of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern Times.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

THIRTEENTH EDITION, JUST OUT, price Sixpence, cloth.

REMARKABLE COMETS:

A Brief Survey of the most interesting Facts in the History of Cometary Astronomy.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED TO 1905, NOW READY.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence.

ASTRONOMY FOR THE YOUNG.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, price One Shilling.

BRIEF LESSONS ON THE PARABLES AND MIRACLES OF OUR LORD.

With an Appendix on the Names of the Apostles and 4 Maps.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London, Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

"That praiseworthy little book."—*Guardian*, August 22, 1906.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, price One Shilling.

BIBLE CHRONOLOGY:

The Principal Events Recorded in the Holy Scriptures, arranged under their Probable Respective Dates, with a Description of the Places named, and a Supplement on English Versions.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London, Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

"This compendious and useful little work."—*Guardian*, March 14, 1906.

SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo, price Fourpence.

NEW TESTAMENT CHRONOLOGY:

The Principal Events Recorded in the New Testament, arranged under their Probable Respective Dates.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London, Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

London: SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

LONDON LIBRARY, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President—The Right Hon. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.

Vice-Presidents—FREDERIC HARRISON, Esq.; GEORGE MEREDITH, Esq.;
ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, Esq., F.R.S.

Trustees—EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G.; Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY, F.R.S.; HENRY YATES THOMPSON, Esq.

Committee—The Right Hon. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart. LL.D., Prof. A. C. Bradley, LL.D. Litt.D., Horace T. Brown, Esq. F.R.S., Prof. Ingram Bywater, Prof. Lewis Campbell, LL.D., Austin Dobson, Esq. LL.D., The Hon. A. D. Elliot, D.C.L., J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, Esq., Sydney Gedge, Esq., Sir A. Geikie, F.R.S., Sir R. Giffen, K.C.B. F.R.S., Edmund Gosse, Esq. LL.D., Mrs. J. R. Green, Rev. W. Hunt, M.A. Litt.D., Sir C. P. Herbert, K.C.S.I., Sir C. M. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sidney Lee, Esq. Litt.D., W. S. Lilly, Esq., Sidney J. Low, Esq., Sir Frank T. Marzials, C.B., Sir F. Pollock, Bart., Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D., H. R. Tedder, Esq., A. W. Ward, Esq. Litt.D. LL.D.

The Library contains about 220,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature, in various Languages. Subscription, 3l. 3s. a year, with an entrance fee of 1l. 1s.; Life Membership, according to age. Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country and Ten to Town Members. Reading-Room Open from Ten to Half-past Six. The NEW CATALOGUE (1626 pp. 4to, 1903) is now ready, price 2l. 2s.; to Members, 25s.

"ONE OF THE MOST SAGACIOUS AND JUDICIOUSLY LIBERAL MEN I HAVE EVER KNOWN, THE LATE LORD DERBY, SAID THERE WAS A KIND OF MAN TO WHOM THE BEST SERVICE THAT COULD BE RENDERED WAS TO MAKE HIM A LIFE MEMBER OF THE LONDON LIBRARY."—W. E. H. LECKY.

C. T. HAGBERG WRIGHT, LL.D., Secretary and Librarian.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—"Pot-Waller": "Pot-Walloper"—Allan Ramsay: Horse-Racing at Leith—Dodsley's Famous Collection of Poetry—Southwark Canons—Yorkshire Memorial Sacrifice—"Pittance"—Moon and Crabs—"Waeg-sword" in 'Beowulf'—"Tear 'em"—"Damage": "Figure": "Figure it out"—George Cruikshank—"Inmatecy"—H. C. Watson on Phenology.

QUERIES:—Pontifex Family—Washington and Jonathan Boucher—Krapina—"Rule, Britannia": Variant Reading—"Old Tarlton's Song"—Scotch Song: Night Courtship—"Quattrocento"—Gascoigne the Poet—Plaistow and William Allen—Gambler Detected—Harrison Ainsworth and Thomas Darrell—Genealogical Queries—"Rapids": "Water-break"—French Emigrés—Russian Painting—Tyrrell Family—First English Jesuit—John Cotton of Boston—The Irish Parliament—Secret Languages—Latta Surname—Meyerbeer Scholarships—"Suck-bottle": "Feeding-bottle"—Rev. John Gordon and the 'New Statistical Account of Scotland'—Col. Hutchinson and Sandown Castle, Kent.

REPLIES:—The Earliest Cricket Report—George I.: The Nightingale and Death—The Thames Embankment—Moravian Chapel, Fetter Lane—Shrewsbury Clock—"Point of war"—Pie: Tart—Greensted Church, Ongar: Oak v. Chestnut—"Local Option"—Keble's 'Christian Year'—"Eie sores"—Harriet Lee—"Palates"—Seal Inscriptions.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Macaulay's 'History of England'—'Dublin: a Historical and Topographical Account of the City.'

Magazines and Reviews.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notices to Correspondents.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Index Nominum et Locorum to the 'D.N.B.'—Inscriptions at Naples—Shakespeareana—The Thames Embankment: its Originators—Rotherhithe—Sarawak: its Pronunciation—Old Colours in the Navy: their Disposal—Clara Reeve—The King's Old Bargehouse—Unroofed Railway Carriages.

QUERIES:—"Entente Cordiale"—St. Paul's Churchyard, c. 1500—Lancaster Bridge—Lithuanian Folk-lore: Legless Spirits—William Pryne's MSS.—Mundy Family—Novel Wanted—Ladies riding Sideways—Meyerbeer's 'La Jeunesse de Goethe'—Macaulay on Competitive Examinations—De Arcubus Family—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Bonapartes at Morfontaine—Madame de Girardin—"Alonso the Brave"—Hail, or Hävil, in Arabia—Newspapers c. 1817-27—Reindeer: its Spelling—Sir Thomas Dallas—Bright's 'Travels through Lower Hungary'—Gourbillon—Hustings Courts—Heacock and Davis Families—Major Money and his Balloon—"Jack Trench," by "Blowhard": "Perch"—Samuel Nettlehip, 1831.

REPLIES:—French Refugee Bishops in British Territory—"Pot-gallery"—Bede's Translation of the Fourth Gospel—French-Canadian Literature—"Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne"—Sir Thomas Browne's Knighthood—Zoffany's Indian Portraits—Robert Grave, Printseller—The Subterranean Exhibition—Virginia and the Eastern Counties—Devil's Island—Baffo's Poems—Good King Wenceslaus—Highlanders "Barbadosed" after the 1715 and '45 Rebellions—Duke of Wellington on Uniforms—"Honi soit qui mal y pense"—Poll-Books—Dr. Johnson: Dr. Swan: Dr. Watts—"Piscion-led": "Foxglove called "Rapper"—Pie: Tart.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Canon Pietro Casola's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem"—'Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society'—"Scotland in 1744, 1745, 1746"—'Lord Burghley's Map of Lancashire.'

Notices to Correspondents.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain
Reviews of TWO BOOKS ON EAST ANGLIA
and EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

READY SEPTEMBER 7.

NAPOLÉON AND THE INVASION OF ENGLAND THE STORY OF THE GREAT TERROR, 1797-1805

By H. F. B. WHEELER and A. M. BROADLEY. With 114 Full-Page Illustrations, including 8 in Colour, reproduced from a unique collection of contemporary Caricatures, Broad-sides, Songs, &c. 2 vols. demy 8vo, 32s. net.

"* This is the first English work dealing exhaustively with Napoleon's colossal plans for invading the United Kingdom, and our own strenuous measures to resist his coming. It deals incidentally with the more picturesque side of the campaign. While Napoleon was riding along the sands of Boulogne encouraging the shipbuilders and organising the Army of England—which was to conquer half Europe as the Grand Army—Pitt was drilling Volunteers at Walmer Castle, Fox was exercising as a private in the Chertsey Volunteers, and the peace-loving Addington appeared in the House of Commons in military uniform. The churches were stored with arms, and two hours' drilling was undergone every Sunday, to say nothing of week-days. Never before or since has the pencil of the cartoonist played so important a part in the formation of public opinion. The facile pencils of Gillray, the Cruikshanks, Ansell, Rowlandson, and others, were never idle. Many unique cartoons and other illustrations appear in these volumes, which also include important letters, never before published, of George III., the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Brougham, and other celebrities."

HOLIDAY FICTION

Crown 8vo, price 6s.

PAINTED SHADOWS.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

[Ready Sept. 7.]

THE LOVE OF HIS LIFE.

By HARRY BENTLEY.

"A story uncommonly rich in observation and promise."—*Standard*.

"A powerful story."—*Tribune*.

THE STRONGEST PLUME.

By HUGH DE SELINCOURT, Author of 'A Boy's Marriage.'

"A very clever story.....a notable book. Its central figure is a girl who passes through an experience which generally means the end of things, and the author has drawn the character with consummate skill."

Mr. SIDNEY DARK in the *Daily Express*.

READY SEPTEMBER 12.

THE TRUE STORY OF MY LIFE.

An Autobiography. By ALICE M. DIEHL, Novelist, Writer, and Musician. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

THE SON OF THE BONDWOMAN.

A Novel. By EMILIA PARDO BAZAN. Translated from the Spanish by ETHEL H. HEARN. Crown 8vo, 6s.

NOW READY. 2s. 6d. net.

THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE OF THE

ALBANY REVIEW.

Contents: CURRENT EVENTS.—THE HAGUE CONFERENCE: GAINS AND LOSSES. Sir John Macdonell.—MR. HALDANE'S ARMY REFORMS. H. Sidebotham.—MORALITY UNDER SOCIALISM. Edward Carpenter.—BRYN MAWR AT PLAY. Mabel Atkinson.—RELATIONS BETWEEN GOD AND MAN. Baron F. von Hügel.—STAGNATION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE. Roland Belfort.—JÖRIS-KARL HUYSMANS. Algar Thorold.—THE EVIL OF TIED COTTAGES. A Country Parson.—LIBERIA AND CONGO. Dr. Thomas Hodgkin.—LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU. G. L. Strachey.—PARISH AND COUNTY. F. W. Hirst.

At all Booksellers, Libraries, and Railway Bookstalls.

JOHN LANE,
The Bodley Head, London and New York.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

WILLIAM MORRIS AND HIS CIRCLE. A Lecture delivered in the Examination Schools, Oxford, at the Summer Meeting of the University Extension Delegacy, on August 6, 1907. By J. W. MACKAIL, M.A. LL.D., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Svo, paper covers, 1s.

OXFORD CLASSICAL TEXTS.

LATEST VOLUMES.

DEMOSTHENIS ORATIONES. Tom. II. Pars I. Edited by S. H. BUTCHER. Paper covers, 8s.; cloth, 16s. 6d.

APPENDIX VIRGILIANA. Edited by R. ELLIS. Paper covers, 8s. 6d.; cloth, 4s.

THE ANNALS OF TACITUS. By H. FURNEAUX. Vol. II. Books XI.-XVI. Second Edition, revised by H. F. PELHAM and C. D. FISHER. Svo, cloth, 21s.

THE GOSPEL OF BARNABAS. Edited and Translated from the Italian MS. in the Imperial Library at Vienna by LONSDALE and LAURA RAGG. With a Facsimile. Svo, cloth, 16s. net.

Athenæum.—"The present is the first complete edition. The editors deserve the greatest praise for the thoroughness and skill with which they have performed their task. They have been extremely careful in editing the text, and they have supplied an excellent translation, for it is accurate and reads as if it were an original work. They have also written a good introduction, which contains all the information the reader requires."

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREEK AND ROMAN TIMES. By JOHN STEWART MILNE, M.A. M.D. Aberd. With 54 Full-Page Plates. Svo, cloth, 14s. net.

Lancet.—"It is a matter of congratulation that the first description of the surgical instruments of the ancients which has been published since the recent discoveries of new works of classical literature and the great increase in the number of specimens of such instruments themselves in museums and private collections, should have been produced in our country. This work by Dr. John Stewart Milne provides a very able, if not entirely complete account of almost all the known specimens of Greek and Roman surgical instruments, and gives very adequate illustrations of the uses to which they were applied by extracts from the classical medical authors, accompanied by intelligible translations of their remarks into English, a matter of no small difficulty. We hope a second edition will soon be required, and that it will be translated into other European languages."

THE ART OF COUNTERPOINT AND ITS APPLICATION AS A DECORATIVE PRINCIPLE. By C. H. KITSON, M.A. Crown Svo, cloth, 7s. 6d. net.

Athenæum.—"Dr. Kitson's treatise is valuable.... Our rules for harmonic progression are based on what the writers of the Polyphonic Period discovered by instinct and experiment. There was no sudden break, but a natural process of evolution. Hence Scholastic Counterpoint is useful as a preliminary study to modern counterpoint and also to modern harmony. If this work only helps to get rid of the theory, not yet exploded, that harmony should be taught before counterpoint, it will serve a good purpose."

OXFORD HIGHER FRENCH SERIES.

Edited by LEON DELBOS. Extra fcap. Svo.

Liverpool Daily Courier.—"We heartily commend both the purpose of the delegates of the Clarendon Press in issuing the 'Oxford Higher French Series,' and the excellent judgement with which the scheme has been carried into effect.... With such a vast field to traverse, their task has been extraordinarily difficult, but they have accomplished it in a manner quite beyond cavil."

LATEST VOLUMES.

POESIES CHOISIES DE FRANÇOIS COPPEE. Edited by LEON DELBOS, M.A. 2s. 6d. net.

IAMBES ET POEMES. By AUGUSTE BARBIER. Edited by CH. M. GARNIER. 2s. 6d. net.

L'OISEAU. By JULES MICHELET. Edited by LOUIS CAZAMIAN. 2s. net.

POESIES CHOISIES DE ANDRÉ CHENIER. Edited by JULES DEROCQUIGNY. 2s. 6d. net.

THE SOUNDS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE: their Formation, Combination, and Representation. By PAUL PASSY. Translated by D. L. SAVORY, M.A., and D. JONES, M.A. Crown Svo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

ANNALS OF BOTANY. Edited by I. BAYLEY BALFOUR, D. H. SCOTT, J. B. FARMER, and ROLAND THAXTER, assisted by other Botanists. Vol. XXI. No. LXXXIII. July, 1907. 14s.

Contents.

MOTTER, DAVID M. The Development of the Heterotypic Chromosomes in Pollen Mother-cells.—FRASER, H. C. I. On the Sexuality and Development of the Ascogonium in *Lachnea stercorea*, Pers.—CLARK, A. M. Secondary Thickening in *Kendrickia Walkeri*, Hook. f.—HICKLING, GEORGE. The Anatomy of *Palaeostachya vera*.—BAYLISS, JESSIE S. On the Galvanotropism of Roots.—PRIESTLY, J. H., and IRVING, ANNIE A. The Structure of the Chloroplast considered in Relation to its Function.—RIDLEY, H. N. Branching in Palms.—FRITSCH, F. E., and RICH, FLORENCE. Studies on the Occurrence and Reproduction of British Freshwater Algae in Nature. I. Preliminary Observations on Spirogyra.—SCOTT, DAISY G. On the Distribution of Chlorophyll in the Young Shoots of Woody Plants.

JOURNAL OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES. Edited by the Rev. J. F. BETHUNE-BAKER and the Rev. F. E. BRIGHTMAN. Published Quarterly, 3s. 6d. net. Annual Subscription, 12s. net post free.

Contents of Vol. VIII.

Rev. W. SANDAY, D.D. The Apocalypse.—Rev. H. B. SWETE, D.D. Prayer for the Departed in the First Four Centuries.—Rev. W. O. E. OESTERLEY, B.D. Codex Taurinensis (7) IX.—Mgr. G. MERCATI, D.D., and A. SOUTER, Litt.D. Some New Fragments of Pelagius.—Rev. S. E. BUCHANAN. The Codex Muratorianus.—Rev. T. W. CROFER, B.D. Macarius Magnes, a Neglected Apologist. II.—Rev. R. H. CONNOLLY, O.B.S. The Diatessaron in the Syriac Acts of John: Jacob of Semy and the Diatessaron.—Rev. J. CHAPMAN, O.S.B. On an Apostolic Tradition that Christ was Baptized in 46 and Crucified under Nero.—E. O. WINSTEDT, B.Litt. Notes on the MSS. of Cosmo Indicopleustes.—Reviews.

THE TEBTUNIS PAPYRI. Part II. Edited by BERNARD P. GRENFELL, M.A. D.Litt., ARTHUR S. HUNT, M.A. D.Litt., and EDGAR J. GOODSPEED, Ph.D. (University of California Publications. Graeco-Roman Archaeology, Part II.) With Map and 2 Collotype Plates. Crown 4to, 2l. 5s. net. Part I, with 9 Plates, 2l. 5s. net.

CATALOGUE OF THE HEBREW MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY. Vol. II. By ADOLPH NEUBAUER, Ph.D. M.A., and ARTHUR ERNEST COWLEY, M.A. With an Introductory Note by Bodley's Librarian. 4to, cloth, 30s. net.

Athenæum.—"This important volume is not, as might perhaps be gathered from the title, the continuation of a work which would have been incomplete without it, but an independent sequel of a complete and independent earlier publication.... Our first duty is to express our strong sense of obligation to the joint authors of the new Catalogue and to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press for this important contribution to bibliographical science. The wealth of fresh materials provided by the Cairo portion of the new acquisitions is striking; and the descriptions, though necessarily indefinite at times, are well calculated to serve as a stimulus and guide to students bent on elaborate investigations in one branch or another of the literature dealt with.... We must congratulate Mr. Cowley on so worthily and successfully carrying through the work begun by Dr. Neubauer."

HISTORICAL GERMAN GRAMMAR. Vol. I. PHONOLOGY, WORD-FORMATION, AND ACCIDENCE. By JOSEPH WRIGHT, Ph.D. D.C.L. LL.D. Litt.D. Crown Svo, cloth, 6s. net.

Athenæum.—"This is probably the best historical grammar of any foreign language that has ever been published in English.... The book is remarkably full of matter, and its practical value is all the greater because the author, unlike too many writers of so-called elementary books, has known what to omit. When a problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved, he has been content to say so, without wasting space by recording questionable hypotheses. The method of the book seems faultless, the exposition, though condensed, is thoroughly lucid, and the abundant cross-references are most helpful. On several points the author's studies in English dialects have furnished useful illustrations."

OLD TESTAMENT PROBLEMS. Critical Studies in the Psalms and Isaiah. By JAMES WILLIAM THIRLIE, LL.D. D.D. Crown Svo, cloth, 6s. net.

Manchester Guardian.—"Readers will turn to his Old Testament Problems with the expectation of finding something of the beaten track of criticism. They will not be disappointed, for he claims in these pages to have discovered the key to the compilation of the Psalter and the unity of Isaiah.... It cannot be denied that it is original in many of its features."

THE WORLD'S CLASSICS.

(Size 6 in. by 4 in.)

ORDINARY EDITION.—Cloth boards, gilt back, 1s. net; Sultan-red leather, limp, gilt top, 1s. 6d. net; and in other bindings.

A POCKET EDITION (each with a portrait) printed on THIN PAPER, by means of which the bulk of the stouter volumes is reduced by one-half, is also published at the same prices.

LATEST VOLUMES.

90. SMOLLETT'S TRAVELS THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY. With an Introduction and Appendixes by T. SECCOMBE.

130, 131. DON QUIXOTE. Jervas's Translation. With an Introduction and Notes by J. FITZMAURICE-KELLY. 2 vols.

136. BUTLER'S ANALOGY. Edited by the late W. E. GLADSTONE.

142. FIELDING'S JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO LISBON. With Introduction and Notes by AUSTIN DOBSON, and 2 Illustrations.

145. RUSKIN'S SESAME AND LILIES, AND THE ETHICS OF THE DUST. Ruskin House Edition.

London: HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press, Amen Corner.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. BELL & BRADFUTE and Mr. JOHN MENZIES, Edinburgh.—Saturday, September 7, 1907.